REGISTERED No. 1—1874.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,473.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Four Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Tuticorin	16
„ Rutnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla	9	„ Galle	18
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	21
„ Carwar	10	„ Madras	23
„ Mangalore	11	„ Coconada	25
„ Cannanore	12	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Calicut	13	„ Calingapatam	27
„ Beypore	13	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Cochin	14	„ False Point	28
„ Alleppey	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Jask	15	„ Fao	26
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Bushire	28
„ Linga	18	„ Lingah ... May	3
„ Bahrein	19	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Bushire	20	„ Jask	6
„ Fao	22	„ Gwader	8
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	23	Arrives BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P. M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do.	do. do.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	do.	do. do.	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April. 1876.
NUBIA	W.B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N.W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	1932	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Roskell, R.N.R. (3,113 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.' Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY (including Canal Fees) :—

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board :—

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(*To leave end of April.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,
TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,
BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 95 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
ETTORE,	3,800,	400,	on 10th April 1876.
JUPITER,	3,124,	400,	on 25th April 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 10th May 1876.
Ditto on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COKE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hajee Mahomed Joosub :—

About 100 tons of coke.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

4 bales twist.
2 bales grey dhoties.
1 cases white doria.

By order of James Flynn, Esq., the receiver to the estate of the late Mr. Cawasjee Nanabhoy Davur.

1 large iron safe of 2 Doors, by W. Marr, 4 feet 4 inches by 3½ feet.

1 iron safe with chubb's keys 2½ + 2 feet.

On account of the underwriters.

L.A.—4-6-8. 3 cases damaged cochineal, ex s.s. "Pekin."

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Sassoon Building first floor, opposite the Mint, the household furniture, &c., of Mr. D. Maynard, changing his residence, the same consists of blackwood carved tables, chairs, teapoy, camp cot, press, wardrobe, sofas, screen, lamps, glassware, crockeryware, &c., &c.

The above will be on view three days previous the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1876.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office. Fort, Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL.

MR. H. AVELING
AND MR. M. COMERFORD,
(Late of Lewis' Dramatic and Burlesque Company),
In conjunction with
THE STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with Thos. Haynes Bayley's Comedy of

PERFECTION.

TO CONCLUDE WITH H. J. BYRON'S WORLD-RENOWNED BURLESQUE,

FRA DIAVOLO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class..........Rs. 2 | Second Class ....Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

APOLLINARIS WATER

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES FOR SALE.

TWO 5 ft. 6 in. GAUGE LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE, suitable for Light Traffic or Contractors' purposes. These Engines have just been thoroughly repaired by the G. I. P. Company and are in thorough good order. They have not been used since repairs.

For particulars apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Nizam's State Railway, Bolarum, Deccan.

NOTICE.

FROM and AFTER the 15th April and DURING the ABSENCE of ALFRED DANS SAUNDERS in England, we beg to notify that WILLIAM ROY and SAMUEL EDWIN WEBSTER are AUTHORISED TO SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION.

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR TEAK SLEEPERS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of One Lakh and Fifty Thousand TEAK SLEEPERS or any less number to be delivered at any of the Company's Stations at the rate of not less than 2,500 per month, commencing from the 1st June next.

Copies of the Specification and Conditions of Contract may be had at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 5th instant.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Sleepers," addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office up to Noon of the 20th instant.

G. H. WRIGHT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd April 1876.

FOR SALE, AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, LUMBER, &c.

12,000 cases KEROSINE OIL.
515 Boxes TOBACCO.
750,000 feet 1, 2, and 3 inch LUMBER.
2,095 OARS.
500 Cases TURPENTINE.
57 Cases CLOCKS.

AMERICAN NAVAL STORES, LADDERS, SHINGLES, &c., &c., For Sale, to arrive per American ship FANNIE TUCKER, from Boston.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA LIMA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) Fifty per Share out of the PROFITS made by this Company during the half year ending 31st December 1875 will be PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names may appear on that day on the Register, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Registered Office of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to 22nd April 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April 1876.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of BAI SOONDER, Widow of the late GOVERDHUN HURRUCKCHUND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MADANJEE DEVCHUND and BHAI DHARSEY MOORARJEE, both of Manglore, Hindoo Inhabitants, at present residing in Bombay ...... } Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late BAI SOONDER, Widow of the late GOVERDHUN HURRUCKCHUND, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by MADANJEE DEVCHUND and BHAI DHARSEY MOORARJEE as the Executors therein named. ALL PERSONS concerned or interested in the ESTATE of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Applicants' Proctors.

Dated this 31st day of March 1876.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BUSINESS IN 1874-75.

POLICIES ISSUED in 1875—811 Amount assessed......£376,160.
„ „ in 1874—698 „ „ ......£366,630.

REPORT OF INDIAN BUSINESS
DURING 1875,
JUST ISSUED.
COPIES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION
AT THE OFFICE,
4, HORNBY ROW.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers :
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received a shipment of BREAKFAST CLARET "PAUILLAC" in qts. Price Rs. 7½ per doz. in Bond.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
15th March 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, "PRINCE CHARLIE," a very handsome BAY PONEY. Price Rs. 100. Address "J. W. O.," care of this Paper.

NOTICE.—A Lady going Home in May will TAKE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN. Address "PASSAGE," Office of this Paper.

DUTCH (VALKER) BEER. The price of this excellent Beer is reduced to Rs. 4 per dozen quarts. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

LARGE well FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET, up to end of June. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Apply by letter to "BETA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

De SOUZA, the first settler,
On Matheran's grand Hill,
Prescribes for all his patients
Without black draught or pill.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family,* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorologica
Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

'NODNOL EHT

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and [illegible] Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

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BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PIANO.
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

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BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a Series of Portraits, Groups, and Views taken in connection with the Royal Tour in India and by desire of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. Price List on application.

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NOTICES.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THORNHILL'S
NOVELTIES & SPECIALITIES IN
NORWEGIAN BELTS AND FITTINGS,
FOR
Ladies & Gentlemen.
CHATELAINES,
NEW SCENT-BOTTLES, NEW PENCIL-CASES, INSTRUMENT KNIVES.

Boar, Bear, and Otter Spears, Pocket and Saddle Flasks, Cigar Cases, Luncheon Baskets, The Patent Folding Luncheon Table, &c.,

WALTER THORNHILL,
CUTLER TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
144, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
Established 1734.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST POST-FREE.

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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient,* or *brisk purgative,* according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache,* &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks* ; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free ; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

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HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHSICIYAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
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A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. of £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents : Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

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SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved		18s. 6d.
Very superior		21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality		25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers		8s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent post paid, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate [illegible]

HOUSES TO BE LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The BUNGALOW, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, from 1st June 1876, at present in the occupation of E. Moses, Esq.

For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
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THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and is a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aprient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, an sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d.and

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it "—*Lancet.*

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The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
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Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Pulic ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

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GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations ; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

AGENTS :—

Bathgate & Co.,	Calcutta.
Corfield & Co.,	do.
Barrie & Co.,	Madras,
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CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMP OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that on and after the 4th instant, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st April 1876.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm eaten, in logs, measuring 24 inches to 30 inches square, and from 24 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the "Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 15th April 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agents at Bombay or Calcutta, before the end of June 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. BIRNEY,
Offg. Personal Assistant to Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, the 18th March 1876.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th and 15th proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 29th March 1876.

MESSRS. H. BENJAMIN & CO.,
32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR APOLLO HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaux of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

Also Tobacconists, Fresh Turkish Cigarettes made by experienced manufacturers, imported monthly. Best Turkish Tobacco and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

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CHEDA LALL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BOTH BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY LEATHER AND OF SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION,
NEAR MEMORIAL GARDEN,
CAWNPORE.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Hotel Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES.
E. KESTERTON & Co.,
93 & 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON,

BEG to remind their friends and the public who may be requiring Carriages, that their SPECIAL AGENT will leave Bombay for London early in April, and any orders [illegible] will be carried out under his supervision.

Drawings and Estimates on application.

Address—Mr. LAVER, care of [illegible]

3, Church Lane, Bombay.

Temporary Show Rooms, off Bake House Lane [illegible]

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth [illegible] sensitive gums and stumps without pain or [illegible] appearance quite equal to nature, while for [illegible] articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, Stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thomson, Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
FOR
MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform [illegible] Patrons and Customers, that he has [illegible] large number of select HORSES and Comfortable [illegible] to his already large ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON [illegible] now prepared to [illegible] POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges [illegible] Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to [illegible] persons only who will kindly book their orders [illegible] the Current Month, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and [illegible]
[illegible]

Poona, No. 20, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

W. J. ESSAI,
COMMISSION AGENT, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

Ginger Preserve, Chow-Chow, Pine Apple, [illegible] quots and Oranges—in refined Syrup, per Jar [illegible]
Best Black Tea, per lb [illegible]
Family Mixture, per lb [illegible]
White Crystallized Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs [illegible]
Brown do. do. do. [illegible]
Extra charge for box to hold 1 maund [illegible]

Mofussil Orders for Wines, Spirits and Oilmen's Stores promptly attended to.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in [illegible] case, by Elliott. Rs. 92-8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion, [illegible] case, by Elliott. 18 inch .... Rs. 120. [illegible]

CAMERA LUCIDA, for sketching by reflection, with shades, &c., in case, [illegible]

PLANIMETER, for measuring areas of maps or plans, in case, by Elliott. Rs. [illegible]

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing [illegible] &c., in perspective, where the vanishing [illegible] the edge of the paper or board. [illegible] stud to work against. Rs. 32.

EXCENTROLINEAD, for drawing [illegible] lines, on the sides of arcs of [illegible] electrum. Rs. 10-8.

BOX SEXTANT, divided on [illegible] telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott. [illegible]

OPTICAL SQUARE, best [illegible] case, by Elliott. Rs. 22.

ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL AND CLINOMETER, [illegible] morocco case, by Elliott. [illegible]

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and [illegible] case, by [illegible]

CLINOMETER, [illegible] form, with sights and levels, [illegible]

ISOGRAPH, [illegible]

CROSS STAFF HEAD, [illegible] gany [illegible]

O[illegible]

O[illegible] truly [illegible] In [illegible]

R[illegible]

T[illegible] 14 in [illegible] STA[illegible] and [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 3RD APRIL 1876.

SATURDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market was fully reported on in our issue of this morning and nothing new in this respect has transpired during the day. This morning's opening report gives the market as dull :-probable sales 8,000, actual imports 19,000 bales.

From New York Saturday's telegram still quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 13⅝ cents, but futures are again 1/16 cent lower, May shipment being now quoted at 13⅝ cents per lb. Gold has declined from 114 to 113½, while Exchange on London has advanced from $4·87 to $4·87½ per £ sterling. The receipts at the ports are :—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts ...	8,000	5,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,766,000	3,189,000	3,426,000

The London Coffee Market on Saturday was steady, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 105s., showing that Friday's quotation of 100s. was a mistake. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged. Bombay Linseed was unaltered, but Ferozepore Rapeseed had advanced 3s. per quarter. Calcutta Linseed was 6d. per quarter lower on the week. Rapeseed 3d per quarter higher.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was firmer on Saturday, Fours having advanced to 84½ and Fours-and a-half to 85. Fives-and-a half were unchanged at 86½. Indian Bank shares as quoted show a decline of £2 in Orientals and an advance of £1 in Chartered Mercantile ; others unchanged.

The weekly return of the Bank of France gives Total Coin at £75,500,000 against £75,000,000 ; Notes in Circulation £98,375,000 against £97,500,000 on the previous week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅜ ; French Rentes at 105.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 1st instant shows the following changes during the week :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	6 65,774
Do do Branches	,,	,,	3,35,565
Deposits	Dec.	,,	2,64 983
Government Securities	,,	,,	1,18,188
Loans	,,	,,	93,448
Bills Discounted	,,	,,	8,34,422
Cash with Correspondents	Inc	,,	34,443
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	,,	18,90 887

The return is decidedly favourable and with the facility which the Banks will have in future of laying down funds through the India Office by telegraph it is by no means unlikely that we have now seen the turn in the Market. The increase in the Government account as show above is not of so much importance as it is likely to be heavily drawn upon by the telegraphic Council drawings on the 5th, but the decrease in Loans and Discounts, although not large in amount, are unmistakeable indications of returning ease.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been weak with a further decline of 1/16d. per rupee. There has been a moderate amount of business done owing probably to the fact that sellers have been holding back their bills for the mail as long as possible. For anything not obliged to go forward, however, there is still a marked indisposition to sell, a very general opinion prevailing that we must see a material fall in rates. In this respect a good deal will depend on the result of the biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday, which will accordingly be looked forward to with great interest, but if allotted as in all probability they will be, there is nothing on the face of things to avert a material fall in rates. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand. ...	1s. 8½d.	per Rupee Weak.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅝d.	,, ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8⅞d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight,	1s. 8⅞d.	,,

On Calcutta rates are firmer, sellers having withdrawn from the market to a great extent. We quote demand nominally 99⅞ ; 60 days' sight 98½.

FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER a decidedly firmer feeling is apparent but so far there has been no movement in values except in Fives-and-a-half which have risen to Rs. 102½ ; Fours we still quote at Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100.

THE SHARE MARKET has been firm with a fair business doing and the transactions reported have been at higher rates. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of ½ per cent. New Berar Press Shares are Rs. 5 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is very strong at a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON has been very dull with only a very moderate business passing. Partly because of its being Mail-day but mainly owing to a general impression that we must look for continued dulness in Liverpool, buyers hav kept almost entirely out of the Market and evene offers at a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy has not led to business. We quote Akote Rs. 180, Fully Good Fair Omra Rs. 176, Good Fair Rs. 170, Fully Fair Rs. 165, Fair Rs. 155, Fully Good Fair Dhollera Rs. 178, Good Fair Rs. 172 per candy full-pressed, Ginned Broach Rs. 195 and Mowa Rs. 182 per candy full pressed. The receipts here for the three days have been 15,262 bales and in the up-country Markets we hear arrivals are on a fair scale with considerably less anxiety on the part of buyers to take them up.

FREIGHTS by steamer have shown considerable firmness to-day. Some small parcels were booked in the morning at £1-18-9 but consignees are now holding for £2 per ton all round. Cape tonnage is comparatively plentiful and rates are weak at £1-17 6 for wooden and £2-1-3 for iron ships for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS continue very dull and we hear of no business of any importance. Prices tend downwards so far but with the prospect of cheaper money we may possibly see a better demand from up-country.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	98
[illegible]	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	700
[illegible]	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
60,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	800
40,000	281¼	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	800
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
[illegible]	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	106
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,125
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,540
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
780	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	,055
400	750	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	650
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	865
2,500	1,250	all	80p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	910
[illegible]	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,115
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	235
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	965
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	890
		800	...	Khandeish Spinning	750
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
		500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,175
[illegible]	1,000	all	100pc*	Morarjee Spinning	1,190
4,000	625	all	40pc*	Oriental	765
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	750
[illegible]	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	850
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	800
600	1,000	250	125pc	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,075
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Masagon Land	575
5,000	400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
[illegible]	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
[illegible]	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,150
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	710
[illegible]	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	510
1,000	500	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
1,500	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	85
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	900
[illegible]	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	[illegible]
200	1,250	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	8,200
500	200	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
500	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	850
150	5,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,500
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	855
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
2,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
125	400	350	45 ps	Morusali Press & Ginning Co.	865
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,100
190	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	420
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	...	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	875

* Per share, for the year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th March as compared with that for 21st March :—

LIABILITIES.	21st March. Rs. A. P.	28th March. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,00,555 13 1	19,00,085 13 1
Treasury Balance	3,38,41,148 7 8	3,81,31,332 15 10
Other Deposits	1,99,61,143 5 9	1,84,91,566 15 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,34,122 12 8	4,98,785 3 6
Sundries	6,38,941 10 4	6,82,468 10 5
Rs.	7,86,70,910 1 1	8,17,04,289 10 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,68,55,094 1 0	1,68,42,648 7 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	68,89,955 10 4	65,86,035 10 5
Credits on ditto	44,97,016 1 10	49,40,376 11 2
Bills discounted	1,87,41,078 10 9	1,88,59,585 15 10
Dead Stock	10,65 157 13 4	10,[illegible]7,477 4 1
Stamps	12,3 7 15 9	12,542 15 9
Balances with other Banks	5,71,488 15 11	7,[illegible]655 11 4
Sundries	1,58,754 8 4	1,47,967 5 10
Bullion	20,416 9 1	[illegible]0,74 13 1
Cash at Head Office	1,98,22,288 2 5	1,[illegible]184 8 8
Do. at Branches	1,74,22,309 8 4	[illegible] 8 10
Rs.	7,86,70,[illegible] 1 1	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE CITY OF ABERDEEN, 551 tons, Captain G. Scale, will sail to-day for Alleppey, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ALVA, 631 tons, Captain E. A. L. DeSouza, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain John H. Row, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (March 22nd), with a general cargo and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S N. Co's s. s. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gwadur (March 30th) with Mr. and Mrs A. Johnston as passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and six first class and one hundred and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. BORROWDALE, 990 tons, Capt. W. Davis, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Liverpool (February 29th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1.600 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs, McCulloch Beyts & Co.

THE s. s. BLENHEIM, 1,309 tons, Captain R. Boevey, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Singapore 6th, and Rangoon 22nd March, with a general cargo and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Beyts and Co.

THE B. I S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 547 tons, Captain J. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Oakes, Surg.-Major Greig, Capt. Puckett, and Mr. H. J. Hormusjee.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO AND Co's s. s. ARABIA, 1,021 tons, Captain C. Rolla, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Genoa 5th, Leghorn 6th, Naples 7th, Messina 9th, Alexandria 13th, Port Said 15th, Suez 17th, and Aden 24th March, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I.S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA. 315 tons, Captain T. H. Frank, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. Pegler. For London via Kurrachee—Mr. J. McMeckin, and Mr. Reaside Chief. For different ports—Three hundred and thirty four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain C. M. S. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Browne, Miss Bennett, Mr. Moir, Mr. Verins, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Quarter-Master Knox, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe and child, Mr. Monday, Capt. and Mrs. Waller and five children, Col. and Mrs. Young and son, Rev. A. C. de Codho, Mr. Abero, Mr. Gonsalves, Mr. Saitorio, Mrs. Bastos and child, and two hundred and eleven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
2	Borrowdale (s)	Davis	Liverpool, Feb 29.
3	Pachumba (s)	Row	Aden. Mar 22.
	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson	Gwadur, Mar 30.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, Mar 15.
	Ava (s)	Day	Calcutta, Mar 9.
	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Goa, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
3	Melmerby	McKay	Madras.
	Clydesdale	Hartfield	London and Hull.
	Queen of Ceylon	Scott	Amsterdam.
	Excelsior (s)	Edgar	Falmouth.
	Rene	Raset	False Point.
	Venetia (s)	Babot	Aden and Suez.
	Akola (s)	Frank	K. Coast & Kurrachee

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Barque Barque City of Aberdeen, Scale, to Alleppey. Alva, DeSouza, to Hongkong via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday.—
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Sesto, to Calcutta.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Arch-Druid, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

Mar.	ARRIVAL.		
30	Busheer (s)	Mason	Rangoon, Mar 26.
	Arabia (s)	Lewis	Laroot, Mar 19.
	Czarevitch	Lungley	Laroot, Mar 19.
	St. Marnock	Grosart	London, Dec 1.
	City of Foochow	Tast	Cardiff, Nov 22.
	Cedric the Saxon	Swan	Liverpool, Nov 27.

Mar. DEPARTURES.

30 Burdwan ....

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mails, 10th April.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1794 British Ambassador, Davis—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward Bates & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1400 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1820 Northbrook, Pierce—Killick Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Powles—Finlay, Scott & Co.
490 Prince Fredrick, Clague—Ewart, Latham & Co.
610 Twilight, Delarzy—E. Bates & Co
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
861 Caradoc (s), Young—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1044 Dunraven (s), Can—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1111 Egbert (s), Barwise—N. Manockjee & Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—Nicol & Co.
1356 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg—The Captain.
1453 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.
1047 Dinapore, Yexley—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.
713 Arabella, Jones.
812 Arch Druid (s), Carmichael—David Sassoon & Co.
1022 Berteaux, Davis—Farnham & Co.
929 Gad's Hill, Bryan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1419 Governor Tilley, Humphery—Killick, Nixon & Co.
93' Kingston (s), Chitham.
1070 Madras (s), North.
1527 Parthia, McAllister—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1128 River Nith, Fisher—Knoop & Co.
922 Romulus (s), Haigh.
1153 Seringapatam, Carrey—Wallace & Co.
'782 St. Andrew, Dick.
898 St. George, Hall.
1443 Windsor, Reaumes—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
9'6 Octavia, Thwaits.
1572 Valiant, Durham—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.
845 Medeline (s), Barff—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
1166 Rialto, Babot—W. Nicol & Co.
1454 Xantho (s), Edwards—W Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.
1747 Assam (s), Cates—Mails, 17th April.

FOR TRIESTE.
1302 Ettore (s), Lazarich—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
1063 Dover Castle, Colber—Finlay, Muir & Co.
962 Timour, Robbins.

FOR DUNKERQUE.
1220 Gad's Hill (s), Ranton.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1160 Azoff (s), Yawmawter—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.
860 Asia (s), Sewa—C. Grondona.
1021 Arabia (s), Rolla—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.
784 Sesto (s), Tilmouth.
575 Ville de Marseilles, Let.

FOR KURRACHEE.
589 Alva, DeSouza—D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.
1153 Issabella Mott, Graves—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
934 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
1746 Hindostan (s), Roskell—Mails, 4th April.

FOR MUSCAT.
432 Coroline, Wilson.

NOT FIXED
1399 A. F. Davis, Ford.
1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton.
1768 Ava s, Day—B I. S. N. Co.
1232 Bargany, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E. Latham & Co.
1809 Blenheim (s), Bovey—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
990 Borrowdale (s), Davis—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1289 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
547 Calcutta s, Nailer—B. I. S. N Co.
1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1099 C. H. Southard, Beattie—Farnham & Co.
205 Centaure, Garnier.
1558 Circassian, Clarke—Pelly & Co.
996 Consett (s), Whittaker—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
910 Cerdic (s), Robertson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
595 Esperance, Got.
501 Euphrates (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1020 Juan (s), Pexton—Ewart, Latham and Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
851 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1060 Marcia (s), Dinsdale—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
544 Pachumba (s), Row—B I. S. N. Co.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nicholls—Farnham & Co.
1496 Stornaway, Storm—W. Nicol & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.
626 Wall's Castle, Brown—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS

51 Algofar, Nacoda.
*534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1155 Futtay Mobaruck, Nacoda.
611 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Inglis—M. Nusserwanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
4173 Crocodile (s) 3, Sharp.
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Evans.
Diamond (s), Bosanquet.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
664 Philomel, (s), Garforth.
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
1514 Vestal, Hand.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 2nd April.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·827
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·6
Minimum do. do	73·8
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, NNE, ENE, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	221

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 62 bales cotton, Shamjee Nagsey.
Cape Verde, 437 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 370 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 50 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co.
Persia s—100 bales hemp, Churendass Chuturbhooj ; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co.
Prince Oscar—800 packets myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Turkish Empire—395 bundles myrabollams, Mareally Munjee ; 500 bundles myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 450 bundles myrabollams, Rowchund Maneckchund ; 650 bags myrabollams Rowchund.
Dunraven s—63 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 26 bales cotton, D. D. Gandy and Co ; 13 bales wool, Luckmechund Roopchund ; 32 bales wool, Topun Enderjee.
Egbert s—505 bags myrabollams, 2,500 bags linseed and 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 175 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Guy Mannering s—20,466 bundles coir yarn, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 11,359 bags wheat Stearn Habart and Co.
Macedonia s—187 bags wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 8 bales wool. Valkart Brothers.
British Ambassador—250 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
H. Haarfager s—50 bales wool, Nensey Megjee ; 2,300 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Khutta ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.
Aldergove—261 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia s—2 cases shawls M. Jankidass ; 3 cases shawls, A. yoosufshaw ; 1 case shaw, S. Sobharam ; 4 cases shawls, M. Ramchunder ; 11 bales hides, D. Velljee ; 19 cases shawls, P. Jugnath ; 1 case shawls, S. Sabharam.
Siam s—52 cases olibanum. D. Doosa ; 125 cases olibanum, A. Munjee ; 8 bales hides and skins, A. Nuthoo ; 7 bales skins, C. Nanjee ; 325 bags coffee, P. and O. Co ; 1,727 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co.
Xantho s—6 cwts horns, Joosub Lutiff ; 740 bags myrabol'ams, Kessowjee Toolseedass ; 193 bags pepper, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—5 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dover Castle,—5,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.
Arch-Druid s—9,707 packages linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Timor—7,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
St George—10,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Gad's hill s—10,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.
Romulus s—180 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Kingston s—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabella—540 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Madras s—200 bales hemp, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Xantho s—2,000 bags linseed, George Lockhart and Co.
Madeline s—150 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—214 bales of cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 12 bales twist, C Byramjee ; 234 chests opium. David Sassoon and Co ; 32 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 21 chests opium, Haji Adam Esmail and Co ; 58 chests opium, E J Ebram, 150 chests opium, Guneshdass Sobhagmull 28½ ; chests opium, S Sewsenker ; 10 chests opium, Ramputrap Caloorам ; 21 chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias ; 40 chests opium ; H Nursigdass ; 60 chests opium R Nursigdass ; 6 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram ; 71 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran 12 chests opium, C Sarengher ; 10 chests opium, Ramdas Khinjee ; 8 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormomed ; 23 chests opium, Rumpurtap Caloorам ; 15 chests opium, S N Talatee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan s—13 chest opium, Tata and Co. ; 20 chests opium Ramchunder Ramnarun.

HIGH COURT.—4TH APRIL.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

SHORT CAUSES.

442-75—Mr. Fletcher—Keribina Noronha vs Pabool Khendy Naewa and others—J. C. Cama.
526-75—Crawford and Boevy—Godswani Geredhareeji Maharaj vs Davidass Purshotumdass.
38 76—In person—Gokuldass Bhanjee and another vs Thucker Gbella Bhanje and another.
88-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Cooverjee Pragjee vs Sirdar Khan bin Hajee Khan.
89-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Oodhowjee Giga.
90-76—Crawford and Beevey—The Mandvee S. and W. Co. Ld vs Mathooradass Soorjee
141-76—Mujlee and B—Motilda Maria L M Quintino vs H. T. Soares.

LONG CAUSES.

58-75—M H Khan—Cursetjee Burjorjee vs Navazbai widow—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
527-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Nowrojee Dhunjibhoy—A Framjee.
26-76—Jefferson and Payne—Veerjee Jairam vs Cooverjee Lilladhur and another.
418-75—Shamrao P—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Ramchund—Tyabjee and Sayani.
453-75—Balcrishna and B—Chaganlall Vishwanath vs Motiram Damooder and others—Chalk and Turner.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

505-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—The National S and W Co Ld v Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Fletcher and Smith.
20-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Rahimtoolla Radar—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.
107-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Muncherjee Pestonjee Daroowalla.
108-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Laljee Rutchia.
109-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Framjee Jewanjee J.
110-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Jethabhoy Veerjeevandass.
112-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld. v Cullian-dass Nurrotumdass.

LONG CAUSES.

702-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Ruttonsey Ludha and another—Macfarlane and P.—Part heard.
36-76—Crawford and Boevey—Dharsey Hemraj v Soonderjee Jetha—Tyabjee and Sayani.
620-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Dewchund v John Edward Bodger—Mr Becknell.
183-75—L Fletcher—Sidoo Raghoo vs Pandoo Janroo and another—In person.
666-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—Asroo Runmull and other vs Jetha Pudumsey—Lynch and Tobin.

Before the Honorable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

For Argument on Judge's Summon.

589-75—Smale—L Huskel Tolker and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

477-75—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.
442-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Bunmalchund Purtublall—Craigie L and Owen.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajun—In Person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—J C Cama.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Baker, Major, Bengal RA, on sick leave, from Fort William.

APRIL 1.

Wilkins, Col, Bombay RE, on duty, from Belgaum.

APRIL 2.

Hallowes, Major, Bengal 25th Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad.

APRIL 3.

Walles, Surg-Major, Bengal A M D, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.
Cowie, Capt, Bengal RA, on furlough, from Peshawar.
Lewes, Lieut, Madras 48th Regt, on leave, from Cannanore.
Knox, Qr-Mr, Madras 48th Regt, on leave, from Cannanore.
Greig, Surg-Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Oakes, Surg-Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Powell, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Secundrabad.
Waller, Capt, Bombay Political Dept, on sick leave, from Sowant Wari.
Lilly, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough from Bolaram.
Prickett, Capt, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Park, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on Retirement, to England.
Bell, Major Genl, Bombay RE, on Retirement, to England.
Dun, Capt, Bengal 62nd Regt, on leave, to England.
Wetch, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, to rejoin, to Deolalee.
Lilly, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Lock, Major, Bombay 108th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
Hobart, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Prickett, Capt, Bombay 56th Regt, on leave, to Cashmere.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, April 1.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

In supersession of Notification No 399A, dated 24th March, 1876, Mr F Giles, Asst Mag and Collr, Allahabad, leave to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from the 8th April, 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

In continuation of Notification No 291A, dated 11th March, 1876, the Rev A Robinson, Chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra, leave to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months, with effect from the 28th March, 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr H B Webster, Mag and Collr, Meerut, special leave to Europe on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 15th of April, 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

The Rev J W Adams, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th Feb. 1876.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr S M Moens, Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Jaunpur, vice Mr G E Watson, transferred to Agra.

Maj G W C Plowden, Offg Cant Mag, 1st class, is confirmed in that class.

Maj C R Matthews, Cant Mag, Bareilly, to officiate as Cant Mag of Agra during the absence of Lt Col H A Prinsep, or until further orders.

With reference to Notification No 40C, dated 22nd Jan, 1876, the Rev J W Adams acted as second Chaplain of Meerut from 26th Jan to 16th Feb. 1876.

The Rev A L Mitchell, Chaplain of Fatehgarh, to officiate as Chaplain of Meerut (with effect from the date of taking charge from the Rev D P Williams), pending the return from privilege leave of the Rev J W Adams.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Mr G E Watson, Mag and Collr, Jaunpur, to Agra, during the absence on leave of Mr J Simson, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notification No 45A, dated the 15th March 1876, Mr C H DeMello, Headmaster, Zila School (Hume's High School), Etawah, to officiate as Asst Inspr, 2nd Circle, Dept. Public Instruction, N-W Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Mr E H H Goulding, or until further orders.

Mr H O Budden, Headmaster, Zila School, Shahjahanpur, to officiate as Headmaster, Zila School (Hume's High School), Etawab, vice Mr C H DeMello.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector G E Whiteside to hold charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Jalaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C E Yeatman, or until further orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn A Wood, Civil Surgn, from Bijnor to Gorakhpur, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Maj C Prentis, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officer with the powers specified :—

Under section 13, Act XIX of 1873, Mr C H Roberts, Extra Asst Comr, Lalitpur, to be an Asst Collr of the 2nd class, and to be invested with the powers of an Asst Collr, 2nd class, under section 97, Act XVIII of 1873.

Mr E Colvin, Mag and Collr of Moradabad, was placed on special duty for the revision of the assessments of parganas Jahanabad and Pilibhit, of the Bareilly Dist, from the 4th Jan to the 4th Feb, 1876, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G O No 444E, dated 18th instant, Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, made over charge of the Ganges Navigation Works Division on the afternoon of the 20th instant, to Mr C J Sheridan, Ex Engr, 4th grade.

In continuation of Notification No 444E, dated 18th instant, twelve months leave to Europe on medical certificate, is granted to Mr Cosmo Innes, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Under the P W Code, Chapter II, section 4, para 28, three months' special leave, to study the native languages, and three months' privilege leave in continuation thereof, is granted to Mr R N Hodges, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Fatehpur Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division, with effect from the 17th April, 1876.

Mr W Smart, Asst Engr, 1st grade, returned on the forenoon of the 24th instant from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 38E, dated 7th Jan 1876, and is posted to the charge of the Fatehpur Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr J D Gash, Temporary Supvr, 1st grade, Meerut Dist, Meerut Provincial Division, with effect from the 1st April, 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Sergeant J Warburton, R A, is transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Maj A M Lang, R E, Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The following changes are made in the Staff of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, consequent on the departure on leave of Maj A M Lang, R E :—

Capt A Cunningham, R E, 1st Asst Principal, to officiate as Principal.

Lt D Gregson, R E, 2nd Asst Principal, to officiate as 1st Asst Principal.

Lt S McM Maycock, R E, 3rd Asst Principal, to officiate as 2nd Asst Principal.

Lt J T Maxwell, R E, in transfer to these Provinces (vide Govt of India Notification No 135, dated 16th March, 1876) to officiate as 3rd Asst Principal.

Mr C W Palmer, Sub-Asst Conservr, returned on the forenoon of the 20th ultimo from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 297F, dated 14th Dec 1875.

Mr J P Arbuthnott, Asst Engr, 1st Divn, Agra Canal, availed himself on the 13th March, 1876, of the special leave granted him in Notification No C49E, dated 8th Feb. 1876.

Mr O Philpott, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from 21st March, 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, Military Dept, Notification No 277 of 1876, Lt F V Corbett, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is granted the usual leave preparatory to furlough, with effect from the 7th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr J O Lowder, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, with effect from the 15th April, 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

With reference to Notification No C29E, dated 4th Feb. 1876, Mr A Grant, Ex Engr, 4th grade, made over, and Mr A W Brind, Ex Engr, 1st grade, received charge of the Deoband Branch Ganges Canal, on the afternoon of the 15th March, 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Apr. 10 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 4 ...	3 P.M.	No after
Australia	,, 4 ...	3 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 10 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 10 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	April 10	Monday	April 24
,,	,, 17	,,	May 1

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail.		*Supplemental Mail.*	
Monday	April 10	Monday	April 17
,,	May 8	,,	May 15

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	April 4	Tuesday	May 1
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 15

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Tuesday	April. 4	Saturday	May 27
Saturday	,, 29	,,	June 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

ZANZIBAR, MOZA[illegible]E, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND T[illegible]AY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Ap[illegible]	Friday	June 2
,,	May[illegible]	,,	,, 30

POSTAGE ON [illegible]TERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warra[illegible]eceived from Her Majesty's Post Master General, th[illegible] letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Ba[illegible] Natal [illegible]pe of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, [illegible]sebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

	11 A.M.		11 A.M.
Friday	April 7	Monday	April 10

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Tuesday	Apri. 18	Tuesday	May 15

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

SIMPSON—SPINK—March 25th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. N. W. Spens, James Simpson, Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to Fanny Carter, youngest daughter of William Spink, Esq., of Calcutta.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1876.

IN passing the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, the Viceregal Legislative Council has stretched its authority beyond all reasonable bounds. No precedent exists to justify the action of the Council in determining, at the instance of a subordinate revenue officer of the Bombay Government, to thrust upon that Government, in spite of its own protests and the protests of the High Court and the public of Bombay, a Bill for confiscating the right of claimants of land in this Presidency to have their titles investigated by anyone but the revenue officer whose business it is to increase the land revenue as much as possible by rejecting all claims to exemption. Mr. Hope complains of the personal attacks made upon him ; but he should remember that the Bill is desired by nobody but himself and a few other revenue officers of this Presidency, and that it is a perfectly fair argument to take a conspicuous example of his mode of conducting an inquiry into the validity of a title to land resting upon old customs of the country, and to say, "Mark how this man would ride "roughshod over the people, if the Courts of "Law were deprived of their power to restrain "him." The real object of the Bill is, in fact, to take the curb off Mr. Hope, and the unexampled harmony of opinion on this side of India regarding the dangerous tendency of the measure shows in what dread Mr. Hope's zeal in the service of the State is held by men who know him a great deal better than Lord Northbrook can pretend to do. Perhaps no more convincing illustration could be given of the weakness of Lord Northbrook's character than the complete ascendancy which he has allowed a man of Mr. Hope's pertinacious but perverse and sophistical spirit to gain over him in these latter days of his rule. Really, all that the Viceroy and Mr. Hobhouse seemed to do in the debate on the Jurisdiction Bill was to say ditto to Mr Hope—as for the other members of the Legislative Council, they are of no more use than if they were so many dummies—and the Viceroy spoke quite pathetically in rebuking the critics who had imported personal feeling into the controversy and had actually dared to talk as if the Great Mogul of India and his favourite councillors were men made of ordinary flesh and blood and capable of giving way to the promptings of mere vanity and lust of power. Lord Northbrook appears, however, to have no objection to personal attacks made by Mr. Hope on other people. For instance, he thought it necessary to give prominence to some observations Mr. Hope had written in his notes on the Bill but had not introduced into his speech ; and surely nothing could be more spiteful and offensive than the following remarks regarding Sir M. Westropp and Mr. Melvill, which the foolish Viceroy chose to characterize as "perfectly proper and right" :—"A series "of experienced revenue officers," said Mr. Hope, "took one view of the Kabilpur case, and "the District Judge and a Bench of the High "Court, consisting of the Barrister Chief "Justice and a Civilian who entered the Judi- "cial Department when he had been eighteen "months in the country and is totally ignorant "of revenue matters, took another view of it." Mr. Hope was also permitted to introduce into his speech a clever but malicious caricature of the proceedings of the High Court in the Kabilpur case. It seems, therefore, that the Great Mogul disapproves of personalities aimed at his favourite of the moment, but is ready to applaud them whenever that favourite wishes to ridicule the Judges and to discredit the administration of justice in India. Certainly, Lord Northbrook should have one sincere mourner to lament his departure from India. Mr. Hope will have good cause to weep, for he is not likely to have the chance of moulding another Viceroy like wax between his fingers.

But to turn to the principle of the Bill. What strikes us most forcibly in reading the debate is that the Viceregal Council failed to the last to understand the nature of the strong popular antipathy to the proposal to take away certain powers of jurisdiction from the Civil Courts of this Presidency. We have often explained that the Bill had its origin in a misapprehension by Sir Barrow Ellis of a decision given against the survey officer in a revenue case at Rutnagherry. The Court gave judgment against the survey officer because he did not choose to appear and show that his assessment of certain land was levied in accordance with the custom of the district. Had he chosen to come forward as a witness, and to produce evidence justifying the rate of assessment fixed by him, the decision must have been given in his favour, the Civil Courts having no power, and never having claimed the right, to vary assessments according to their opinion of the amount of taxation the land could bear, but being bound to dispose of cases in dispute by simply ascertaining if the revenue officers have, in fixing the assessment, observed the rules laid down by the Legislature. The Rutnagherry decision was reported to Sir Barrow Ellis, and that most zealous of revenue officers, fancying the Judges were bent on interfering with the assessment of the land revenue, declared that the time had come for abolishing the revenue jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. He therefore framed the first Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, and obtained the sanction of the Government of Bombay to its introduction into the Council, for Sir Philip Wodehouse was then new to the country, and he naturally relied a good deal on the experience and judgment of Sir B. Ellis. The High Court has, however, since explained that it was an error to suppose the Judges possessed or wished to possess any such jurisdiction in revenue matters as Sir B. Ellis had wrongly attributed to them, and this excuse for the Bill no longer exists. But Lord Northbrook and Mr. Hobhouse seem to take it as a positive grievance that the High Court repudiates an interpretation of the law which their Bill declares to be erroneous, and they accordingly treat with contempt the explanations of the Bombay Judges and insist on passing a measure which, so far at least as this part of it is concerned, has been proved to be unnecessary. But the Bill is really valued by the Executive Government, not for its plain exposition of the meaning of the Regulation of 1827, but for the distinction drawn in it for the first time between suits to be heard by the Civil Courts and cases to be decided by the mere authority of the revenue officers. "The line between "different kinds of claims is that, when- "ever a case or a claim rests upon "an express enactment or the provisions of "a *sunnud*, or upon a deed, or a judgment, or "other specific basis, the Civil Court shall "decide ; but where a case turns upon a tenure "or a custom, or any matter more or less of "technical nature, the Revenue Courts shall "deal with it." Now, why should a tenure or a custom be more technical, and therefore more puzzling to a judicial officer, than a deed or a judgment ? It is not necessary that the Court which is to decide the suit should, in either case, be possessed of a vast store of technical knowledge ; it is sufficient that whoever tries the suit should be an officer of trained intellect, competent to assess the value of conflicting evidence, and quite impartial. But the great argument against the principle of the Bill is that the people will not believe in the impartiality of revenue officers. We are not saying that these officers take a pleasure in finding out flaws in titles, and in compelling men who have fancied themselves owners of rent-free lands to become contributors to the Treasury of the State. We believe that as a rule they deal fairly and even liberally with the people, though one may come across now and then an exceptionally zealous officer who is devoured by a morbid passion for effacing from the records of the district all exemptions from payment of land revenue, and for reducing landlords whose families may have held certain ground for a century or more to the condition of mere tenants of the State. But it stands to reason that the people must have more confidence in the judgment of the unbiassed judicial officer than in that of the tax-collector when the question concerns the liability of an occupant of land to pay land revenue. Memorial after memorial has been sent to the Government of India, showing that this is the real feeling of the people, and that to take away from the Civil Courts a jurisdiction they have exercised for fifty years with satisfaction to the people and advantage to the State will be a rash and dangerous political experiment ; and the Government of Bombay has also warned the Viceroy of the impolicy of the course on which he had entered, and has protested in energetic terms against the passing of a Bill which can do no possible good and is almost sure to excite much popular discontent against the Government.

These remonstrances have all been unheeded, and the Viceregal Council has listened approvingly to Mr. Hope's argument that the power he wants to get for himself is already exercised by tax-collectors in England. Does Lord Northbrook really believe that, if he had an estate in England for which he could claim by the conditions of some old tenure exemption from the payment of land-tax, he would not be allowed to prove his title in a Court of Law when its validity was contested by an English tax collector, but would be forced to pay any assessment the collector chose to levy on his land ? That would be a parallel case to those in which Mr. Hope claims independent and absolute authority for the Indian revenue officer ; and there is no civilized, there can hardly be any barbarous, country in the world in which the simple right of a claimant of land to have his title fairly adjudicated upon would not be admitted. But Lord Northbrook and Messrs. Hobhouse and Hope cannot or will not understand how keen is the desire of the people of Western India that this elementary principle of justice should not be violated in the dealings of the Government with the occupants or owners of land. Prayers, and what they are pleased to call "declamation," they pay no regard to. Secure in the possession of absolute power, having command of a Legislature from which they carefully exclude every one who can subject their opinions to the ordeal of free discussion and tear their speeches in pieces, they overwhelm one another with floods of mutual adulation, and, having at their ease denounced all outside critics, pass a decree making Mr. Hope and officers like him masters of the fortunes of landed proprietors from Rutnagherry to Ahmedabad. It is an awful thing to think that such a burlesque of legislation should be possible—that such a triumvirate should have the power to subject the old provinces of this Presidency to the unchecked tyranny of the most rapacious of revenue officers. But there is no hope for us now except in the intervention of the Secretary of State ; and, if Lord Salisbury does not refuse to sanction this Bill, he ought to go a step further and simply abolish the High Court of Bombay. Things would then work more smoothly.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF LORD LYTTON.

THE following notification was issued yesterday by the Political Department :—

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1876.

The Right Honourable Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday afternoon, the 7th instant, in Her Majesty's Ship Orontes, and will be received on arrival with all the Naval and Military Honours due to his high position.

2. As soon as the Orontes is signalled from the Light House, three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at an interval of ten seconds each.

3. At 5 P. M., a Deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, will proceed on board the Orontes under arrangements made by the Superintendent of Marine.

4. Lord Lytton will leave the Orontes at 5.15, and the Senior Naval Officer will make all arrangements for the landing of His Lordship at the Government Dockyard.

5. On His Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Dockyard, a Salute of 21 Guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of European Infantry will be drawn up and the road from the Dockyard to the Money School will be lined by troops of the Garrison.

6. His Lordship will be received at the Dockyard by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, and all Heads of Departments, Civil and Military. All Officers of Government, Civil or Military, are invited to be present. The arrangements in the Dockyard will be made by the Superintendent of Marine, who will dispose of the available accommodation.

7. His Lordship will proceed direct to Government House, Parell, escorted by a Detachment of the Governor's Body Guard. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police should see that order is maintained and the streets kept clear.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

XIV.—THE HADJEE GOES TO ARAFAT.

HAVING completed the ceremonies of *Towaf* and *Sai*, as described in my last letter, the pilgrim—if he has arrived early in the hadj season—has no more religious ceremonies to perform (until the time arrives for visiting Arafat and Muna) other than the every day prayers, which he is supposed to recite at all times and in all places. He may, however, perform the ceremony of *Omra*, which consist of a visit to a place so-called, at which there is a small sanctuary or musjid ; of which as our party did not visit the *Omra* I can say nothing further. On the 8th day of the month of *Zil'Hadj* all the pilgrims assembled in Mecca, proceed to the mountain, or rather the valley of Arafat, which is situated at the distance of a short day's journey from Mecca. This being an essential portion of the ceremonial of the hadj, none of the pilgrims fail to observe it with strictness, many, however, start a day or two earlier, and among those who did so last year were the party with which I travelled.

Of the country through which we journeyed, there is nothing to say, varying as it does little if anything from that which I have described as lying between Jeddah and Mecca, a monotonous succession of barren hills, sandy valleys, and rocky passes. There are, however, two points of interest on the *route* ; namely, the valleys of *Muzdalifa* or *Mozdelfa* and *Muna*. Of these I will have occasion to speak pretty fully hereafter ; so I need not now do more than mention them.

It was about the time of the afternoon prayer on the sixth day of *Zil'Hadj* that our party started from Mecca. Early in the day almost all the servants had been sent on to Arafat with the tents, &c.; our caravan therefore consisted sole[illegible] of three or four camels carrying *shugdufs*, a[illegible] one on which were packed a few sundries—including two arm-chairs, unusual items in the list of luxuries allotted to the traveller in th[illegible] desert.

Although, as I have said, we started two days before the proper time, we were by no means singular in so doing, for the streets [illegible] Mecca were so crowded with the pilgrims mounted and on foot, who were likewise taking time by the forelock, that we were a good hour and a half working our way as far as the cemetery, which is situated at the northern end of the town, or that furthest from Jeddah.

As we left the town behind us the road opened out on either side and formed a large open plain, nearly two miles long and about half that distance in breadth. At the end next Mecca there was a *khawit* standing on the right hand side, and close to a small well the water of which was so extremely brackish that it was almost undrinkable. On the left hand stood *Jebel Noor*, the "Mountain of Light," forming the most interesting point of view. Seen from this direction *Jebel Noor* is apparently the exact shape of a sugar loaf, and its sides are so steep that the spectator is naturally led to wonder—not so much at the existence of the sanctuary on its summit, as the apparent impossibility of ascending the hill. The ascent is however easy though tiresome, and is provided for by the gentle slope of the hill at the side furthest from the spot on which we then were.

Here and there along the road we saw a few sickly-looking and stunted trees, little bigger than the prolific growth of desert brushwood, amidst which they were going. At every mile or two, we passed a little encampment, generally in the neighbourhood of a well, and exactly resembling the gatherings of petty traders which line the roads approaching a *mela*, or fair in India. At all of these water, tea, *khawa*, cakes, sweetmeats, and occasionally a few ill-conditioned fruits were to be had, the demand for all of which was extraordinary. Five or six of our party—including myself—had elected to proceed to *Arafat* on foot, which, in a religious point of view, is the most preferable method ; and as we travelled much more rapidly than the mounted party, we made a halt at every one of these gipsy-like encampments. Heated by the exercise of walking, the desert air which was laden by the dust and sand thrown up by the feet of a thousand camels, added to the heavy thirst which our repeated cries of *Laybayk*, tended not a little to produce, at every halt we shouted with increased emphasis for, *moyah* (water) and paid our *khamsa* (piece of five paras = one pice) with genuine satisfaction. Our throats being thus cleared from the dust of our last stage, we at once proceeded to lay the ground work for a fresh accumulation by indulging in a smoke, and some *khawa* ; and sat chatting together while waiting for the camels to get up to us. A curious group we formed ; two were Turks, soldiers of the guard told off to accompany the Turkish Consul ; two were Arabs one from *Iskanderoon* (Alexandretta) and one from Yemen ; one was a Hindee, and the other was myself, a veritable Paddy, notwithstanding my *ahram*. Our languages were almost as various as our countries, for while I discussed the past, present and future with our Hindee companion in the most flowing *Urdu* I could command, the Turks growled away at one another in the "most majestic language of the world," and the Arabs contented themselves with a laconic dialogue in Arabic, marked with long pauses and much emphasis, the one speaking with the harsh accent of a Syrian, and the other with the mellow tones of "Araby the blest." The camels having overtaken us, we chaffed their riders unmercifully as they made a hasty descent, and swallowing a mouthful of water started again on their road, and then set off ourselves, feeling considerably refreshed, and entering on every stage under more favourable auspices since the sun was rapidly declining, and the further we got the fewer camels and travellers we found upon the road, and consequently the less dust and noise.

The sun had just disappeared behind the distant hills which confined the view behind us, when we entered the long street which runs through the village or town of Muna. Walking rapidly along we passed the three devils, which I shall describe more particularly hereafter, and then proceeded by the road that leads through the valley of Muna which lies immediately beyond the town. Leaving the *Musjid al Khaif* on our right hand side, we passed through a double row of stalls and tents forming the temporary bazaar which is established here every year during the hadj week. Refreshing ourselves at one of the numerous *kahwits*, which were the leading feature of the bazaar, we waited for the camels, and found on their arrival that their riders were bent on taking a half-hour's rest. A suitable spot having been chosen, a halt was called, and some mats having been spread, hookahs and cheroots were produced.

It was night when we at length reached Arafat, and after some searching found our tents pitched towards the centre of the plain, and about a mile from the *Jebel el-Rahim*, (Mountain of Mercy). Having eaten nothing since breakfast, our first thoughts were bestowed upon the contents of sundry pots and kettles which were gaily simmering and bubbling on the camp fire, and the hearty meal we made therefrom in no way interfered with the slee[illegible] which followed.

Early on the following morning we rose up, and having said our prayers and eaten our breakfast, set forth to visit the mountain of Arafat. All around us were high mountains over which dark, angry looking clouds were hovering. Right in front was the mountain of Arafat, a low conical shaped hill, on the summit of which a flat platform has been erected, with a small parapet wall and a large obelisk-like pillar in the centre ; here it was that the Prophet used to take his station during the hadj. Lower down there are two other platforms, one of which tradition relates is on the spot where Adam was accustomed to pray ; the other, which is about half way up the hill-side and some thirty paces above the "place of Adam," is that on which the *katib* or preacher stands, when delivering the oration which brings the ceremonies of the hadj proper to a close. Round the foot of Arafat, which is completely detached from the adjoining mountains are a number of trees, a thick growth of underwood and a little grass, which are nourished by the water that escapes from the canal of Mecca, which passes behind the hill, and the water thrown about by the numberless Hadjees who come to the brink of the canal either to perform their ablutions, or obtain water for drinking purposes. At the opposite end of the valley is the *Musjid Ebrahim*, a plain edifice the courtyard of which where the pilgrims assemble to pray is unpaved, and in fact simply a portion of the desert enclosed by four walls, of which the one facing the entrance is alone possessed of a verandah or portico, constituting the musjid proper. In the centre of the plain, which is about three miles long by one and a half broad, and on a slightly rising ground, stands the ruins of what was once apparently a good sized house, but is no longer tenable, the roof and upper walls having fallen in, and filled the lower story with a mass of *debris*. On the eastern side of the valley a bridle path leads over the mountains to a distance of ten miles, where there are some wells from which a daily supply of water is brought as well as a quantity of dried brushwood for fires, and grass for the camels, horses and donkeys assembled in the plain. Ascending the hill of Arafat, and looking towards the south at a short distance to the left-hand side of the *Musjid Ebrahim*, but considerably further off are seen the *Alahmeen*, two stone erections which I can best describe as massive walls of about twelve feet long and twenty high, surmounted by a plain cornice, over which three low-shaped domes are superimposed. These mark the boundary of the *Haram* or holy ground, Burton gives a correct representation of them in his sketch of the valley of Arafat which otherwise is almost entirely incorrect. Burckhardt states that when he passed them one only was perfect, the other being in ruins ; now however, both, though somewhat old and decayed looking, are in good repair. They are about seventy paces apart, and the pilgrims must pass over the intervening ground both going and coming from Arafat.

Having visited the hill and prayed in the appointed places, and distributed some pice upon the pieces of carpet and other stuffs which the miskins and other beggars assembled kept stretched before them, the usual method of receiving charitable donations at places accounted holy not only in Mecca, but also in India and other places, we returned to our tents at about midday.

Shortly before four o'clock I set out alone on a tour of inspection and was fortunate enough to fall in with a number of old acquaintances, to some of whom I broached the information that I did not feel comfortable with the party with whom I was, the majority of whom spoke nothing but Turkish, and almost all of whom regarded me with suspicion and kept a constant watch over my every movement, and I related the incident of Captain Hunter's letter. From all I received but one reply, that the Turks were Mussulmans, but had very peculiar ideas of their own, and that if I liked to accept their offer, they would be only too glad that I should accompany them, and expressed their full belief that whether I wrote [illegible]dj or not, I would not write anything [illegible]nsive to the Moslems. Two or three offered [illegible] frank me over the journey to Medina and from thence to Yambo, and one went further and offered me a free passage either to Bombay or *Istamboul* (Constantinople). For many reasons, I declined all of these offers, as my story will hereafter show.

The second day at Arafat passed by without any incident worthy of note, except a slight shower of rain, which fell about the middle of the day. I attended the noon prayers in the *Musjid Ebrahim*, and wandered through the bazaar indulging in oranges and dates and small chit-chat with some acquaintances I met. The entire plain was covered with the tents and encampments of the pilgrims, but as these were exactly the same as I afterwards found at Muna, of the encampment at which I will have occasion to speak somewhat fully, I will not here describe them.

The second morning of our stay at Arafat was that of the 9th day of *Zil'Hadj*, the day of the pilgrimage on which the ceremonies absolutely necessary to be performed, to entitle the pilgrim to the name *Hadjee*, are brought to a close ; and of it and our departure from Arafat I will speak in my next.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Captain G. J. Babot, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Major Howowes.
For Aden—Mr George Yardley.

THE HURDA INCIDENT :—MR. WALSHE DOES HIMSELF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 28th ultimo I notice a letter from your "own Central Province correspondent" regarding a case which occurred here a few days ago, the detection and prosecution of which is credited to the police, who are said to have "succeeded in having the plucky fellow fined for his temerity."

Now, as this is so flagrant a misrepresentation of the real facts of the case, I cannot refrain, however reluctantly, from contradicting the same. It is well known that Bobby will never "hide his light under a bushel ;" but in this case the police were entirely wanting, and I cannot see that they should have all the credit for doing what they never did.

The facts of the case are as follows :—On the evening in question, as the up mixed train from Jubbulpore was coming into the station I discovered a boy sitting on the couplings of two waggons with a parrot cage in one hand and an axe in the other. I immediately apprehended him and called for a policeman several times before one made his appearance, and I then gave the boy in charge. Previous, however to the train coming up to the spot where I was standing, it had passed two policemen who were on duty on the platform, but who never even noticed the intruder. The boy was then sent to the inspector of police with a view of being prosecuted. On the following morning at 11 o'clock, I went to the kutcherry as principal witness in the case, but to my surprise the Magistrate read out a letter to me which he said he had received from the police inspector, to the effect that as the boy was poor and ignorant of the danger he had incurred, he (the "police inspector") did not deem it necessary to have him punished. Not being well conversant with the police rules, I was doubtful whether it was left to the option of the inspector to overlook cases of this nature on the plea of poverty or ignorance, and returning to the station, telegraphed for instructions, on receipt of which the boy was prosecuted and convicted two days after his apprehension for defrauding the Company and endangering his life.

I think, Sir, you will agree with me that this is a very different tale from that related by your "own" correspondent ; for, as I have already stated, the police not only failed to detect the culprit, but it was with some difficulty that they were attracted to the spot to se[illegible] their prey, thus showing their proverbial *vigilance* and *zeal* whenever their services are required.—Yours, &c.

JNO. MAXWELL WALSHE,
Assistant Station Master G. I. P. Railway, Hurda C. P.
Hurda, 1st April.

HAWKES' REGULATION HELMETS, Ellwood's Drab Felt double air Chamber, André Terai Hat, Velvet Hunting Caps, Wide-a-Wake, Drab, Black and Brown round and square Crowned stiff and soft Felt Hats, Black Silk Hats, Drab Tall Hats (with Merino under brim) College Caps, and Cocked Hats. Illustrated price list on application. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MAJOR SHUTTLEWORTH.

ALLAHABAD, 3RD APRIL.

The death is reported at Meerut, very suddenly, of Major Charles Shuttleworth, Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad.

ABANDONMENT OF SINGAPORE AS A PENAL SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Brodhurst, Judge of Benares, goes on a special mission to Singapore in connection with the final abandonment of the Indian penal station at that place.

CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Shaw returns to Leh after finishing the report he is now drawing up.

The *Pioneer* says that the Ruler of Kashgar will soon have to play an important part in Central Asian affairs. He has been busily preparing for it for some time past.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BUSTAR—THE TROOPS SURROUNDED.

MADRAS, 3RD APRIL.

The riots in Bustar are becoming quite serious. Our troops are surrounded by thirty thousand dissatisfied riots. Further reinforcements have been ordered to proceed to Bustar from Vizagapatam and Vizianagarum. There is likely to be fighting.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

A European gentleman committed suicide in a railway carriage on Sunday evening.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

Sir Salar left Hyderabad for Poona at noon to-day.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief returns to Madras to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, 3RD APRIL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales embarked on board the Serapis for Malta to-day.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, 3RD APRIL.

The report that the Czar was about to retire temporarily has been denied.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

LONDON, 1ST APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th ult. were delivered in London this morning.

LONDON, 1ST APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The *Liverpool* Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 11/16d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8⅜d.
4 per cent. Government Securities	84½
4½ per cent. do.	85
5½ per cent. do.	86½
Oriental Bank Shares	£43
Chartered „ „	£16
Do. Mercantile „	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£24
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£75,500,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£98,375,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3RD APRIL, 7-30 A. M.

French steamer Meikong, from Aden, arrived.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA has, we are glad to hear, accepted conditionally an invitation to a farewell dinner at the Byculla Club; that is to say, His Lordship has said it will give him very great pleasure to dine with the members of the Club if he can find a spare evening, as no doubt he will be able to do, during his stay in Bombay. It is, we find, a mistake to suppose that the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines, is not coming to Bombay. He will probably arrive here by this week's mail.

LORD LYTTON will stay only one clear day in Bombay.

H. E. the Governor leaves Bombay for Mahableshwur next week.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

WE learn by telegram that yesterday morning His Excellency Sir Salar Jung left Hyderabad for Poona, where he will stay for a few days before coming to Bombay to meet Lord Lytton previous to departing for Europe.

THE Agra paper states that the death of General Troup gives promotion to Major-General G. W. Bishop, Bengal Army, and Colonel William Frederick Curtis, on half-pay, of the 21st Hussars, and in former years well known in the Bombay Presidency when commanding the 1st Bombay Lancers.

IT would appear as if England were going to be avenged for the Alabama affair. A rumour comes from Washington that the Secretary of State anticipates an English claim for indemnity against the United States on behalf of Englishmen who suffered by the Emma Mine scheme, they being deceived into the belief that it had the endorsement of the United States Government through the appearance of the name of the American Minister as a trustee. If England were seriously to advance this plea, it should have as good grounds in its favour for damages as the Americans were able to show to the Geneva arbitrators on the Alabama depredations.

A MADRAS Medical Officer writes to the *Mail*:—"There are now 50 men of 20 years' service and upwards, and only 6 administrative appointments likely to be vacant in the next 5 years, so that only 1 in 8 has a chance of ever reaching, that grade, the remainder have no prospect of rising either in rank or pay, and the prospect is just as bad for the next 36 on the list, between 15 and 20 years' service, in fact three-fourths of the men in the service have nothing to look forward to stimulate their zeal and energy. The Government should do all in their power both for their sakes and ours, to accelerate promotion; if they do not, every man will reach the age of 55 years without having entered the administrative grade."

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that "the Horse Fair at Rawul Pindi this year promises to be a greater success than ever. A correspondent, writing from that station three days before the commencement of the fair, states that 'two thousand horses have already arrived, and many more are expected from out-lying districts. Business to the amount of Rs. 46,000 has been transacted up to date, chiefly with owners of second-class animals. The purchasers include agents from several Native States, amongst them Gwalior. These latter are eager after one year and two-year-old fillies by well-bred sires, whose sale will doubtless seriously affect the supply a few years hence.' The mules are said to be more numerous and of a better class than in former years."

THE *Madras Mail* contains the following account of a journey to "Elysium":—"The Governor and his party left Madras at 4-45 on Wednesday afternoon last, and reached Metapolliam at 6-15 on the following morning. They travelled up to Coonoor on horses and in tonjons, provided by the Madras Carrying Company. All were well and enjoyed the change in climate, except Lady Mary Grenville, who suffered much from the journey, and the motion of the tonjon up the ghaut. The party reached Coonoor at 10. They were met at the head of the ghaut by the Commissioner, the Magistrates of Ootacamund and Coonoor, by the Vice-President of the Coonoor Municipality, the District Engineer, Forest Officer, and Commandant of the Wellington Depôt. Hardly any one else was present. The party sat down to a good breakfast, which was served in the Carrying Company's refreshment room: and when this repast was finished they drove into Ootacamund in eighteen carriages. The day was close and hot. A thunder-storm visited Ootacamund in the evening. The Duke seemed hearty and well, as did all the gentlemen of the party; but most of the ladies seemed much fatigued. The bonfires which had been raised on the hills surrounding Ootacamund for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, were lighted in honor of his Grace and had a pretty effect. The transit arrangements seem to have been, on the whole, creditable to the Carrying Company."

THE *Times* makes the following remarks on the new policy inaugurated by Lord Salisbury:—The question of the policy of the Tariff Act of 1875 will pass away, but the political issues raised in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 11th of November are of abiding importance. That Despatch is a sequel to another sent to India by the Secretary of State in March, 1874, as soon, therefore, as he had got into his official seat. Lord Salisbury appears to have discovered that the Legislative Council of India was exercising too large a measure of independence, and he took the earliest opportunity of correcting the lax rule of his predecessor. Accordingly, he ordered that all projects of law, except measures of slight importance and measures urgently requiring speedy enactment, should be sent home to him in the form of fully prepared Bills before being submitted to the Legislative Council, and that a sufficient time should be allowed for him to consider their character and give orders upon them before they are introduced there, and also that, if any material change is made in a Bill in its progress through Council, it should be suspended until it is again sent to England, and the Secretary has a fresh opportunity of expressing his opinion upon it. Of the terms in which these orders are given, and in which they are taken up and applied, in the Despatch of last November we say nothing; the orders themselves, if enforced, would effect a revolution in the government of India, and effectually degrade the character and sense of responsibility of those intrusted with it. The Secretary has, and of course must have, the power of disallowing laws; he has, and must have, the right of enunciating the policy to be pursued by the Indian Government, whether in its Home or Foreign Departments he has, and must have, the power of recalling Viceroys and Governors who do not zealously conform their conduct to the principles of his policy, and he has the power of appointing others better instructed in his wishes. The powers thus enumerated are enormous, and the Secretary of State who is not satisfied with them sacrifices the good government of India to his own lust of authority. A Viceroy and members of Council who are mere puppets, pulled by wires from Downing-street, and having no higher duties than those of clerks and heads of departments, humiliated by the contrast between their apparent and real authority, could not maintain their own self-respect. Their power and strength would leave them, and as the functions and responsibilities of their offices declined none but inferior men would be induced to fill them, until we were made aware of the declension from bad to worse by the rude awakening of some catastrophe.

THE *Times'* special correspondent acknowledges the difficulty he and other writers felt in doing justice to the wonderful scenes evolved during the Prince's tour. Dr. Russell says:—"The writer who can give a fair, satisfying account of any one week of the Prince of Wales's wanderings possesses an art more wonderful than any which the photographer, the artist, the poet, the historian, and the Court Circular Editor could exercise if they were combined in their abstract excellences in any one person. It is not "wild warbling Nature all," but it is far "beyond the reach of art" to put into a column or two of newspaper type impressions of an ever-varying panorama of strange scenes, cities, processions, fireworks, durbars, chiefs, presents, receptions, visits, salutes, banquets, journeys running through seven days from post to post. Any one of these would furnish material for a letter as long as those which are devoted to feeble summaries of the pageantries which succeed each other as days follow days without the interval of nights. Most of us have admired the grand procession which the late Mr. Harris despatched from the side scenes to inaugurate the coronation of the Prophet in Covent Garden, but very few would care to read an account of it night after night. Covent Garden is a geographical fact to the people who frequent theatres at home; but what is Baroda, what is Delhi, or what is Agra, or what is Gwalior, or what is Jeypore to them? These are names, mere names. Yet be assured that those who have seen the most magnificent and extraordinary spectacles ever beheld on or off the stage in these later days have never witnessed anything like the displays which day after day unfold themselves for the Prince of Wales. At the end of the week there is not, I firmly believe, any one here who can well distinguish between one display of fireworks and another, one banquet and another, identify his elephants or his tents, draw a line between one fine procession and another, or pretend to give a particular account of what he saw at one place without running into the sights which belonged to another scene. If there were such an one, to what end would be his peculiar ability? He could scarcely hope to interest those to whom India is a mere geographical expression in accounts of what was seen and done at Agra, Gwalior, or Jeypore. Scindia is to millions of Englishmen much the same as Prester John was to their ancestors. Jey Sing, who built splendid cities and palaces, and who founded astronomical institutes when England was scarcely conscious of Newton's glory, and when London was "a great waste of burnt ruins, with a few fair houses on the banks of the river and a goodly cathedral at Westminster," is to many more a personage as new as any of the African Potentates to whom Baker and Cameron have lately introduced the public."

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 1st April compared with the statement issued on 25th March:—

LIABILITIES.	25th Mar. Rs.	1st April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of do do. .... „ 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,26,34,994	1,33,00,768
Do. do. do. at Branches	18,19,024	21 54,589
Other Deposits	1,18,00,468	1,15,35,485
Post Bills	49,218	48,548
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,44,400	4,39,126
	3,84,23,104	3,92,53,516
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	46,90,370	45,72,182
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,01,647	17,62,267
Loans on Security of do. do.	42,34,487	41,41,039
Current Accounts, overdrawn	10,679	1,289
Bills Discounted	1,49,97,116	1,41,62,694
Stamps	4,333	4,223
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,14,751 Amount applied in reduction „ 1,35,000	3,79,751	3,79,751
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,64,010	2,98,453
Cash and Currency Notes	1,20,40,711	1,39,31,593
	3,84,23,104	3,92,53,516

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 1ST APRIL.

I REGRET to chronicle another case of assault in a jail. On the 28th ultimo, Mr. Slater, the head jailor of the Nagpore Central Jail, was attacked by one of the prisoners. It appears the convict had been flogged the previous day for some breach of prison discipline, or such like offence, and he seems to have brooded over the circumstance. This day Mr. Slater had occasion to visit the weaving shed where the prisoner was employed, when the man seizing his opportunity struck the jailor with a heavy wooden pin. Fortunately this did not stun him and he immediately turned round to face his assailant when he was met by another stroke on the head. Mr. Slater at once closed in with the ruffian and succeeded in overpowering him but not before he had been severely bitten on the breast. The other prisoners speedily came to the rescue and aided in Mr. Slater's defence, and secured the convict. Mr. Slater is to be congratulated on his narrow escape, and it is to be hoped that the conduct of the prisoners who helped to put down their misguided fellow prisoner, will be suitably noticed by the authorities. It is belived that Mr. Slater is not so popular with his strange subjects as was his predecessor, and had the other prisoners failed to come to his rescue or have joined hands with the assailant, Mr. Slater's life would not have been worth a fig. This attempt at murder or grievous hurt in the largest prison in these provinces, coming so soon after similar attempts elsewhere, would indicate that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark." In my opinion the staff of jailors and turnkeys ought to be doubled. Just now the Nagpore jail which holds about 800 men is supervised by four warders. The work required of these latter is very varied and arduous and they have a constant pressure of responsibility resting on their shoulders. Not only should the staff of European warders be increased so as to give these valuable servants of the public opportunities for recreation and rest, but they should have also weapons always within their reach in the event of any sudden *emeute*.

On the 27th ultimo an accident occurred at the building of the new spinning mills at Nagpore. While some natives were at work a quantity of earthwork fell in upon them and killed several on the spot and injured a number of others.

Recently a native of Jubbulpore was robbed by his servant of Rs. 1,000 in notes. The owner quickly put the police on the scent, and the thief was apprehended by a *sowar* about thirty miles away. The rascal was about eluding the policeman by entering into an adjoining jungle, but the horseman was too much for him, and the man has now twelve months' rigorous imprisonment awarded him by an unappreciative Judge for his dishonesty. The money was found on the criminal's person.

I am sorry to say that cholera seems to be gaining ground in the districts. Between the 11th and 19th of last month forty persons were attacked by this fell disease in the Mandlah district and twenty succumbed. 50 per cent! In the Hoshangabad district in two days there were eight cases of which three proved fatal.

I am informed that recently a native railway fireman arrived at Nagpore with a quantity of contraband opium in his possession. He was discovered and prosecuted for the offence and the magistrate fined him Rs. 500 and sentenced him to undergo six months' imprisonment.

I don't know if editors are peculiarly liable to receiving "April Fool" missives—perhaps you are afflicted with the complaint all the year round, if your wastepaper basket were called upon to give evidence, and on that score you are to be pitied. What people find enjoyable in the practice is beyond my capacity to discover. If they are so troubled about writing anonymously, why not do something sensible. They might take a leaf out of the book of the young lassie, who has just sent me some lines on

THE APRIL MORN.

Now a smile, and now a frown
Brightening now and now cast down
Now 'tis cheerful, now it lowers;
Yet sunshine in the midst of showers
Like the life we lead below
Full of joy, and full of woe.

SIR FRANK SOUTER AND THE BOMBAY DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice an advertisement in your columns signed by the Commissioner of Police to the effect that all dogs found loose in the streets after to-morrow will be destroyed. I do hope that Sir Frank Souter is not going to put into operation again the cruel, senseless, and savage system of laying about the streets and roads of this city poisoned balls by which valuable and favorite dogs are often sacrificed; but that the police will be instructed to first catch the dog and when it is clearly ascertained that it is not private property it may be usefully destroyed. There is in my opinion not the faintest justification for strewing poisoned balls or allowing ignorant sepoys to have them at all, for in their anxiety to show their intelligence they are capable of placing a poisoned ball near to a private bungalow when a favourite house-dog is seen to run to the gateway or across the road.

Of course the destruction of *pies*, which are neither useful nor ornamental and often dangerous and troublesome, is a very desirable thing; but our English dogs which keep down the vermin in our houses and protect us from thieves, as well as form companions in our walks and idle hours, are entitled to a better fate than to be destroyed by an ignorant, foolish and tyrannical mode such as that I refer to.

April 3. JUNIUS.

A HINDOO PLAY CRITICISED BY A HINDOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will give insertion in the next number of your important journal to the following:—

A new Gujarati Dramatic Club has been started of late by several of the Hindoo teachers in the Bombay Vernacular Schools.

From this one can very naturally infer that the taste for dramatic representations is daily on the increase amongst our Hindu brethren, and we wish them a continual increase and improvement in the same.

The club is styled the Aryotkarshak Natak Mandali and represented on the stage on a Sunday some days previous a Gujarati, piece called Kamanath and Rupasundari, composed by Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai.

Nothing like criticism, or even any notice of the dramatic performance having appeared in any of our Bombay journals, something of the sort is here attempted. I repeat and put down some short remarks and notes which I took down while the piece was being represented on the stage.

The prologue composed in Gujarati verse was good and proper for the occasion and also the persons composing the chorus who chanted the prologue looked graceful and their voice agreeable although not in a proper concert. Kamanath appeared a youthful and grave man as was quite necessarily required. Buffoon tolerable, although sometimes going to excess in his tricks and buffoonery. The prose speeches (some of them I mean) were tedious and sometimes poor. Rupasundri, good looking; well played; voice rather masculine there should not be so much haste in speaking.

Police.—Placing chains, so very compassionate and advising for the proper course to be taken, not generally found to be the case.

Kamanath's speeches very affecting. Rupsundari philosophizing, a rare merit, formerly found in those old Aryan ladies like Aumdhate and Gautami.

Kotwal or Magistrate.—Stupidly represented; boyish, not having the dignity and not even the decency so very necessary in him.

Last part very well done. The demeanour of the judge and the way of delivering the judgment very excellent. The appearance of the magistrate now raised to the Bench—very grave and proper. The part of shirastadar well done. The scuffle between the kotwal and vasants, very stupid and incredible. The fairies good looking, and although the voice was melodious, they did not appear to have been will trained up in singing conjointly.

The pronunciation of mansubidar very clear, and the way of chanting poetry pleasant. A rather taller and stouter person was, I think, wanted for this character.

Mansubidar and Rupsundari, noble examples with regard to learning and good sense to our rising young men and women.

Final.—Looking at all the circumstances of the representation, we can say it was pretty good; and hope the young men will continue their dramatic efforts, and will receive the necessary and deserving support from the indulgent public.—Yours, &c.,

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

P. S.—The piece selected is rather unfit for family representation; the object of the author seems to be "the exposing of the very pernicious and general prevailing custom of the matrimonial connections of young men and girls without the least regard being paid to their liking and qualifications.

A PIOUS, OR IM-PIOUS, FRAUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appearance of your contemporary the *Bombay Guardian* was very anxiously looked for on Saturday last, by a large number of pious people, and others, in the expectation of seeing a confirmation of the statement made by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, in his recently published work, "Four Years' Campaigning in India," to the effect that the Almighty had deigned to perform a "miracle" in Bombay at the earnest solicitation of the Rev. George Bowen. This expectation has been disappointed. So far from the rev. editor bearing witness to the truth of the statement made by his fellow-labourer in the Lord's Vineyard we search his columns in vain for the slightest reference, either to the alleged miracle or to the work in which its occurrence is reported. This eloquent silence of the person at whose earnest prayer the miracle is said to have been performed, and that of several others in Bombay who could corroborate the statement if the miracle really happened, is, if it continues, exceedingly suspicious. It will lead "cavillers" to suppose that the reverend author, on the Jesuitical principle that the end sanctifies the means, has been guilty of stating a deliberate falsehood by way of a pious fraud to stimulate sinners to seek salvation where the genuine article is alone obtainable. The alleged miracle is somewhat similar to that by which the unfortunate Ananias and his wife Sophira suffered. It is related in the following words:—

"A very curious thing occurred one night after one of our preaching services. *A number had just been saved*, and I gave them an opportunity to bear witness for Jesus. After half a dozen new converts had spoken just to the point in their new born simplicity, a very red faced burly looking man, whom I had never seen before, stood up and gave a long detail of twenty years' experience of miraculous deliverances which God had wrought for him, stating that he loved the Lord with all his heart. Finally the Rev. George Bowen rose to his feet and the man sat down. Bowen knew him well as a man who had just lost a good appointment under the harbour master on account of his habit of getting drunk. He was well read in the Scriptures, professing high attainment in religious experience, and most pious when drunk. Here he was in our meeting vitiating the testimony of true witnesses. *Bowen was horrified*, and prayed that God, without injury to him would shut his mouth and from that time the man could not speak a word for some weeks. I saw him in the hospital a few days after and he wrote on paper what he wanted to say. He seemed in good health; but his tongue had borne false witness in the Lord's house, and God thus rebuked him. He recovered his speech but did not give up his sins and hypocrisy."

Now either this statement is true or false. Everybody must concur in the opinion expressed by a correspondent, that "an undoubted obligation to confirm it rests on one or more of those who are in possession of the alleged facts. It is a duty they unquestionably owe to the Church in general, whether regarded as a fact the deep solemnity of which can be hardly overrated or for the purpose of silencing all suspicion and cavilling. The Rev. Mr. G. Bowen especially must be fully aware that there are large numbers of estimable people who would be desirous to learn the truth." As the records of the hospital contain no entry of the admission of a patient afflicted with dumbness who otherwise "seemed in good health," and as the subject of the miracle, who is well known in Bombay asserts, I believe, that the statement is a deliberate falsehood from beginning to end, I am curious to know what opinion any of Mr. Taylor's admirers, as well as the Rev. Mr. Bowen, entertain of the reverend "Evangelist" who is the author of the falsehood. If the miracle actually occurred it is inconceivable that the Rev. Mr. Bowen and the other local Boanerges who were then engaged in creating a religious revival in Bombay, would not have made capital out of it at the time, instead of allowing all the benefit to be derived from it years afterwards in America. Such remissness would betray a callous indifference to the salvation of local sinners that would be most reprehensible in the Rev. Mr. Bowen and of which his well-known zeal in the cause of conversion assures us that he is incapable. He ought to be allowed no rest till he is induced to give some utterance on this important matter and state plainly whether the alleged miracle did or did not occur. If his prayers really have the efficacy of shutting people's mouths without injury to them, what a benefactor he might be to society! I know a number of garrulous bores upon whom I should like to see the operation performed.

I have not read that Rev. Mr. Taylor's work. I am told that one of his converts, [illegible] not only owes his salvation but also his success in a suit in the High Court to the prayers of the reverend gentleman, has threatened the booksellers with legal proceedings if they sell any more copies, which if true, is, to say the least, ungrateful; but the extracts that have appeared in the newspapers contain several points that excite my curiosity. For instance, in the extract above quoted he says, "a number had just been saved;" and, in another place: "we had nine seekers, Major Raitt among them. None of them saved." He speaks as confidently on the subject as if (be it said without irreverence) he was speaking of their being shaved, and I am curious to know by what visible sign he is enabled to do so. He is equally certain as to the ultimate fate of persons he has never seen. Speaking of the exemplary family of a certain "Christian Jewess" in Bombay, he says, "I was introduced to her large and interesting family all except a daughter and her husband in London, and another married to the Rev. Mr. Cassidy, a Baptist Missionary, *both having died and gone to heaven*," so that his introduction to the two deceased is only a pleasure deferred. Some indication of the mode by which the success of the operation of being saved is ascertained, and also of its great simplicity, may perhaps be gathered from the following extract. "Mr. —— called to see me this afternoon. I spent an hour in explaining the way and praying for him. He said:—'I can't attend to business now or do anything.' He is not far from the Kingdom of God."

I will make one more extract from this remarkable, but I fear, mendacious work, which leads me to suspect the reverend writer to be guilty of the venial sin of plagiarising from the writings of profane authors. The scene is an Indian railway station. "Here comes another old Brahman, he looks into one carriage after another and sees the packed in coolies and low castes. He is in a great state. The bell is ringing the signal to start and he stands hesitating at the door. Along comes the guard and, with the stentorian order 'chuck him in there' we suddenly see the Brahman tumbling into the midst of the common herd." I dare say some of your readers will be able to mention the work in which this episode originally appeared. I have frequently seen it quoted or referred to, I think the last time by Mr. Grant Duff, but the words used by the guard were, "To 'ell with your caste."

The alleged miracle will no doubt be accepted in America by the classes whose benefit the work has been written and may be the means of "saving" many souls of people who will never see its truth questioned or denied; and if they did the contradiction would only tend to confirm them in their belief, but whether it is justifiable to do evil that good may come is a matter which rests between Mr. Taylor and his conscience. My opinion is that a lie is a lie, by whatever motive it is dictated, and no amount of preaching to the contrary will shake it. It is the custom with those who criticise the preaching or writings of Mr. Taylor to qualify their remarks by saying that his ministration has been productive of a great deal of good. I shall deviate from it by saying that I don't see it. I know a great number who have been "saved" by him, and all the difference that I have been able to remark in them is that their conversion has rendered them dejected and apparently unhappy to a degree that is pitiable to behold, and it is natural that it should have such an effect, for to convince a man that there are 999 chances out of a 1,000 that his little peccadilloes will be punished by eternal torments in the next world is certainly not calculated to increase his happiness in this

BELISARIUS.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœpathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Jummakhan Callia Khan and ten others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being found gaming with dice and money at a common gaming house on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5 each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Guntus Mullapa, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the day previous at Cowasjee Patell Tank Road.—Another buggy driver, named Chinna Girrapa, was also fined Rs. 7, for a similar offence, by the same Magistrate yesterday.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Bomeegun Issub, a porter in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having in his possession plates, wearing apparel, &c., reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he came by the same, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

CHEATING.—A Hindoo merchant, named Dhurumsey Assoo, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mapla Moosa bin Cassum, whom complainant charges with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 250, alleged to have been received by the accused for the hire of a native craft, whereas the vessel did not belong to the accused but to another party.

THE LATE BRUTAL MURDER AT CAMATEEPOORA.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Gopall Appa, Bimma, woman, and Ragoo Gopall, were charged with committing murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Rumnabai, woman, on the 20th March last, and also with abetting the commission of the aforesaid offence. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A CATHOLIC READING ROOM IN BOMBAY.—Last evening a meeting convened by the Rev. Father Cooke, S. J., was held at Mr. Kerrigan's bungalow, Apollo Bunder, for the purpose of initiating a movement, the object of which is the establishment of a reading-room and library for the use of the Roman Catholic citizens of Bombay. Father Cooke presided, and there were about 20 other persons present. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to make preliminary arrangements, and to secure suitable premises. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 400 have already been promised.

THE CASE ARISING FROM THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—The case against Doolub Shamjee, who was recently arrested by the police on an information laid by Abdool Raymon Hajee Cadur, charging Doolub Shamjee, and the others who were recently tried at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, of whom only Dongersey Narayen was convicted and the others acquitted, with conspiracy, fabricating false evidence, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, was called on for hearing yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. The evidence of a Hindoo, a servant to Dongersey Narayen, was partly heard, when the case was adjourned.

POONA.—The weather in Poona is very windy and dusty, and out of the wind very sultry and suffocating. We have had no mango showers yet to cool the air and lay the dust. We are looking forward to them as a relief from the present oppressiveness of the weather during the day. The nights—especially towards morning—are cool enough to make one enjoy a good blanket. Poona is almost empty now. Every day makes it seem more deserted and dreary as friend after friend departs leaving only those behind who are too busy or too poor to take a holiday.—*Deccan Herald*.

ACCIDENT IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—A sad accident occurred in the harbour last Monday afternoon. A boat, conveying a number of natives to Manora, where there is a Fair being held, suddenly capsized; a passing boat rescued some of the passengers and the whole of the crew; of the former, two are missing. One was a young woman, who had on her person jewels of the value of Rs. 800; the other was a girl, who also had jewels on her person. Of those rescued two have died—one a lad and the other a young man. It is difficult to state how many had actually embarked, hence it is probable that more have been drowned. Policemen should be placed along the shore at different spots, so that should any bodies float to land they may not be mutilated and robbed as the cupidity of the fishermen leads them to despoil corpses of whatever valuables they may have about them. A few months ago there was a rumour afloat here that the body of a woman floated up to the village of Phitty; being swollen and having ornaments about it, a fisherman amputated the arms and legs to possess himself of the jewels on them.—*Sind News*.

THE FORT THEATRE.

THE Company at the Fort Theatre was strengthened last night by the addition of Mr. H. Aveling and Mr. Comerford, late of the Lewis's Company, and the change was perceptible in a very decided improvement in the performance. The pieces put upon the stage were "Perfection" and "Fra Diavolo," both of which were presented in a very creditable manner indeed. The house was crowded, and the audience showed their appreciation of the performance by frequent and hearty applause. Mr. Aveling has undertaken the duties of stage manager, and good pieces may be expected as the rule at this very popular little theatre.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Sunday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 16 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 4 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 17 under treatment, 2 admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 15, Arthur Bunder 11, and at Camateepoora 10 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday for Saturday and Sunday was 46, of whom 30 were Hindoos, 8 Mahomedans, 6 Parsees and 2 Jews. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Colaba, 3; Fort, 2; Market, 6; Mandvie, 2; Chuckla, 3; Oomercarry, 8; Dongree, 3; Dhobie Talao, 3; Kharra Talao, 4; Coombarwarra, 1; Khetwady, 1; Girgaum, 1; Mazagon, 4; Camateepoora, 4; and Byculla, 1.

THE ST. JOHN'S PARISH MAGAZINE.*

WE really did not know till lately that Bombay could boast of having a magazine,—not a storehouse for gunpowder, but a real local monthly periodical magazine. Several numbers have been already issued under the auspices of the Chaplain at Colaba, and considering that each number contains between 30 and 40 pages, and is well printed and illustrated and in convenient form, and is sold for one anna, the publication may perhaps claim to be the cheapest magazine in the world. As to this, however, a great deal depends upon the quality of the contributions, and Bombay is not left to its own resources in this respect. A part of each number, the editor tells us in his introduction, is of general interest and printed in England and is part of a similar magazine there. Some of the illustrations, which all belong to this part, are very good indeed. Then there is the real Bombay work which is prefixed to the English portion and this is of local interest. The editor hopes that in this part circumstances of religious and secular interest will be related, especially those connected with the past days of our rule in India, and he invites communications on the subject. No. 1 contains, among other things, a short notice of "The First Coming of English Soldiers to Bombay," a pretty poem; "Autumn," by Frederick Tennyson; "Old and Cross and Sorry" and "Wistful Thoughts" which are pathetic and very readable and the inevitable continued story. The other contents of the number may be spoken well of too. We take up another number and find it contains "In Memoriam Hy. A. Douglas, late Bishop of Bombay," by the Rev. C. Walford, of Belgaum. "The First Englishman in India," some very fair verses; and other interesting matter. We see no reason why the magazine should not become popular among us, and we wish it a larger circulation and every success.

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* The St. John's Parish Magazine. Published at the Depo of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Church Gate St. Price—one anna.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF THE VOLKART'S UNITED S. AND W. COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, the motion, Jewan Ramjee v. Ferdinand Fischer and others, directors of the Volkart's United Spinning and Weaving Company, by which the plaintiff sought to obtain an injunction restraining the defendants from carrying into effect a resolution alleged to have been passed by the company in November last, for removing a cotton press from Oomrawuttee to Dhoolia, and establishing there a branch of the company, came on for further hearing. Mr. Marriott (Advocate General) appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, representing Mr. Fischer, and Mr. Purcell and Mr. Lang being counsel for others of the defendants.

It will be remembered, from reports of the case already published, that Mr. Fischer was charged with having obtained a majority of votes in a poll of the shareholders in favour the resolution, by fraudulently excluding certain proxies that were said to have been legally tendered by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee, and by counting more votes than he should have done for certain other proxies tendered in favour of the resolution, and less than he should have done for one or two proxies against it. The plaintiff further alleged that if the proxies had been properly received and the votes properly counted, the resolution would have been rejected; and also that the carrying into effect of the resolution would be for the benefit of the directors only, and not of the general shareholders. The case for the defendants was that all the votes that were either rejected or admitted, were received or otherwise under the advice of Mr. Payne, solicitor to the company, and that the allegations respecting the wrong counting of the votes was altogether false. It was contended, accordingly, that the majority in favour of the resolution was a perfectly *bona fide* one, and that the proposed establishment of a branch of the company at Dhoolia would in fact be greatly to the advantage of the general shareholders. Mr. Inverarity stated also that the reason why the proxies tendered by Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee were rejected was because the name of the person to whom they had been entrusted for presentation was not written upon them, and due notice was given to Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee that unless the defect were remedied the proxies would be rejected.

After the case had been argued for three or four hours, an arrangement was come to, the suit and all the charges of fraud made against Mr. Fischer being withdrawn, and the parties paying their own costs, with the exception of Mr. Fischer, whose costs will be paid by the company.

THE PROPOSED LEPER ASYLUM AT BOMBAY.

IT were to be wished that the funds in aid of the contemplated Leper Asylum at Bombay had reached an amount more nearly corresponding than they do to the objects of this institution. Yet, as on the obvious intention of its promoters in bringing this new charity before the public is a purely benevolent one, and since it is evident enough that the present accommodation for pauper lepers in the J. J. Dhurumsala at Byculla is both inadequate and unfit, there seems no reason to doubt that the com[illegible]ity will duly respond to the appeals now being [illegible] to them. Whenever the leprous pest has shown [illegible]urope and the British Colonies, there some special [illegible] has been made for its victims; and not to speak of other parts of India. Bombay cannot afford to remain under the reproach of being without a suitable Asylum where these 'miserables' may find shelter and food. This subject, if not at all a pleasant one to discuss, is yet of some importance from a sanitary point of view, and assuming, what will hardly be denied, that it is most desirable to get rid of a crowd of fearful objects now harboured at the very outskirts of a densely populated quarter (where hosts of other evils are too rampant already) we cannot hesitate to thus prominently notice the aim and intent of the institution mentioned above, and at the same time to commend it to the attention of all concerned.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ASYLUM.

Amount previously acknowledged	30,375
Ebrahim Noordeen, Esq.	200
H. H. Meer Bhauker Ali	100
Jeevunjee Hormusjee, Esq.	100
Rychund Deepchund, Esq.	100
Wassoodeo Pandoorung, Esq.	100
Culliandass Keerparam, Esq.	200
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.	250
Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji, Esq.	100
Joomabhoy Laljee, Esq.	100
Rhemoobhoy Hubeebhoy, Esq.	150
Allana Munjee, Esq.	100
Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhundoopwalla, Esq.	125
Thairabhoy Topin, Esq.	100
Curreembhoy Ebraham, Esq.	150
Hassonbhoy Visram, Esq.	100
Runchordass Toolseydass, Esq.	100
Vizbocundass Thakurdass Atmaram, Esq.	100
Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Esq., Charity Fund	500
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.	500
Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy, Esq.	300
The Rev. H. H. Pace	50
S. R. Naidoo, Esq.	10
Captain Walter Scott	50
Colonel Lester	25
The Sir Desai of Sawunt Waree	100
Portion of H. R. H the Prince of Wales's Gift	3,000
H. E. the Dewan of Pahlunpur	150
The Nawab of Radhunpur	100
Amount received from the Collector of Tannah	65
2nd Ditto ditto	25
E. W. F.	10
Total ... Rs.	37,435

Contributions may be paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the 'Leper Asylum Fund.'

RUGGOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE.
T. G. HEWLETT.
H. V. CARTER, M.D.
Honorary Secretaries

Bombay, 31st March 1876.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 30th ultimo.

Read Government Resolution, General Department No. 901, dated 16th March, suggesting that the Municipality should themselves apply to Government for the loan needed to lay down water pipes to Mazagon for the supply of water to the shipping.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Kesserbai, widow, dated 9th February, submitting a plan of the building which she desires to erect on Mody Bay Estate, if the land which she was applied for there be sold to her, and agreeing to the terms mentioned in the Secretary's letter of 10th September 1875, subject to the following qualification; viz., that although she intends to use the proposed building as a Dhurrumsala and Mahajunwada, she reserves to herself full liberty to treat it at all times as her own absolute estate and private property.

Read Government Resolution, dated 20th March, stating that so far as can be gathered from the plan submitted, the appearance of the building would have little to recommend it; but that Government will not object to Kesserbai's offer being accepted, provided the building be substantially constructed.

RESOLUTION.—Kesserbai should be informed that the land will be sold subject to the condition that the building to be erected should be of a substantial character.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th March, recommending that two peons to cost Rs. 20 a month be appointed to watch the railway crossings at the Strand and Frere roads behind Carnac Bunder, as the sidings at these places are hidden on one side from approaching passenger and with the increasing traffic, there is danger of persons or carriages being run over by railway trains.

RESOLUTION.—The entertainment of two police peons at a cost of Rs. 22 per mensem is sanctioned to be provided for in 1st Supplemental Estimate.

Read Government Resolution, No. 347, dated 15th March, forwarding for the consideration of the Trustees a report by the Municipal Commissioner regarding the supply of water to the shipping.

In his report the Municipal Commissioner states that he is of opinion that the Corporation have been very unfairly treated by the Harbour and Pilotage Board and since by the Port Trust in the matter of the supply of water to the shipping, and stating the arrangement he would recommend as soon as the present contract can be closed.

Read minutes of Mr. Hall and Colonel Ballard, members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, on the subject.

RESOLUTION—Government should be addressed in terms of the following minute by Colonel Ballard:—

The unfair treatment of which the Commissioner complains is, so far as I understand it, simply this: that the Municipality asked the Harbour and Pilotage Board to relieve them of certain contract for the water supply, and further to receive payment of an obligation in water, as the Municipality could not pay in money. This debt (in water) is not yet discharged, and the Commissioner is unwilling to continue payment. I would inform Government that when the present contract expires, the price to be charged for water at the Bunder rests with the Municipality. That the Trustees will continue to supply the foreign shipping so long as [illegible] who supply the shipping, whether foreign or native craft, should be obliged to take out a license, and their appliances for water conveyance be subject to inspection, as well as the water tanks on board vessels, and that the Municipality should be obliged to provide a suitable place or places where water can be drawn for the ships.

THE RECENT TOWN COUNCIL DISCUSSION ON JOBBERY AND PUBLICITY.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

A DISCUSSION took place at the meeting of the Bombay Town Council on Tuesday last which is worthy of public notice. Mr. Pedder is a public servant and his public acts are certainly open to criticism. Moreover, he must remember that the Municipality of Bombay have been great sufferers in pocket and in reputation by the unrestrained action of a former Municipal Commissioner, who no doubt thought he was doing his best for the town and island of Bombay, even as Mr. Pedder now thinks he is doing. But in such important matters as those which have often to be decided by the Municipal Commissioner, it has been thought fit that a certain number of the picked men of Bombay should sit with him in Council, and give him the benefit of their advice. Now, what Mr. Maclean objects to is that Mr. Pedder should first make certain appointments, and even get the acceptance of those appointed, before consulting the Town Council, and that, moreover, he should exclude from the meeting, at which he only asks the sanction of the Council, the public reporters of the real payers of the salaries of these gentlemen. In the Town Council meetings at home there is no secrecy—no confidential meetings. If the Mayor or Provost has certain powers, he uses them without any show of consulting the Council. If he has not power to do any special work, he consults the Council at once, and is not angry if he receives opposition to his proposal. There are far more stormy meetings at home than any that have ever taken place in Bombay, but no one resents criticism either from an editor or a councillor in such matters as came before the Bombay Town Council on Saturday, the 18th March. There were three subjects brought before the meeting:—1st the increase of Mr. Walton's salary from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 on his being sent to Tulsi to superintend the work going on there in connection with the water supply of Bombay.

2nd. The appointment of Mr. Braham, C. E., to act for him as Executive Engineer to the Municipality on a salary of Rs 800 a month.

3rd. The appointment of Mr. Manning to test the pipes which the contractors send out for the conveyance of the Tulsi water to Bombay.

To our mind these seem to be subjects which ought to be brought before the representatives of the population of Bombay. We do not see any one advantage that is to be gained by secrecy, and we cannot help thinking that Mr. Pedder must now regret that any attempt at secrecy was resorted to in regard to these matters. We leave Mr. Maclean and Mr. Pedder to settle the question in regard to the estimate each of these gentlemen has of the others powers of character, but we cannot stand by without expressing our opinion in regard to the service Mr. Maclean has done for Bombay by insisting on the Council and Corporation being consulted in regard to the three matters now under discussion, and by the stand he has made in regard to the publicity to be given to the proceedings in such cases. It would have been much better, as it turns out, to have waited a week, or even a fortnight, as Mr. Manning's appointment it seems cannot be made without first advertising it and inviting applications for the vacant office. It never does to hurry on public matters of such importance; one step in haste will lead to another, and the trouble will go on until the public affairs of Bombay are in such inextricable confusion that nothing will be left for the rate-payers but to sit down and repent bitterly at leisure. We hope there will in future be a desire to have such matters publicly discussed and approved of before any step is taken which cannot be retraced. In regard to the publicity question Mr. Maclean has our earnest sympathy. We are fighting for publicity in regard to the proceedings of our own Municipality, because we feel sure that the public interests are more likely to be advanced when the public is taken into the confidence of the Municipality.

(*Native Opinion.*)

Mr. J. M. Maclean has faults but he is also the possessor of virtues. Whether his faults as a public man do more mischief or his virtues more good we are not going to see. Suffice it to say, he is a model Englishman—of the muscular-christianity-school we ought to say—outspoken, courageous and grasping, and as such is always to us an object of admiration; and our people, we fancy, will profit more by cultivating a nearer acquaintance with the characteristics of such Englishmen, as Mr. Maclean, than by simply knowing some of the literary or scientific celebrities of England. One of the prominent traits of English character in Mr. Maclean is his fearless criticism of the subject he handles. Whenever he has to speak of any body, from the Governor downwards, all fare alike at his hands, and this is what we have [illegible] admired in Mr. Maclean. He so well sustained this trait of character in him the other day in the Town Council, that those who may have read his speech—his bearding of Mr. Pedder, at the last Council meeting, cannot have failed to get a glimpse of the real English character and spirit. But for Mr. Maclean the proceedings of the Town Council of Saturday fortnight, which were declared to be secret but which were very important and pecuniarily affected the interests of the Bombay public, would not have been brought to light so soon, or the so called "[illegible] Job" knocked on the head. At this [illegible] the Municipal Commissioner informed the Town Council that he had arranged with a Mr. Manning for the testing of pipes for Tulsi Water Works at [illegible] per cent. That is at an aggregate cost of about Rs. [illegible] to 40,000. He also informed them that the salary of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality was increased to Rs. 1,500 and another man appointed to act for him as he was to devote the whole of his time in superintending the erection of Tulsi Water Works. Surely this business ought not to have been made a secret of. It was understood at the meeting that the proceedings were not to be disclosed. The next Monday the *Bombay Gazette* came out with the news that a good job had been done. This news, though it surprised many, did not of course lead any body to believe that the Municipal Commissioner was actuated in his arrangements with Mr. Manning by any other than honourable motives. The disclosure of the principal points of Saturday's proceedings by the *Gazette* the next Monday resulted in a letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Town Council explaining his arrangements of Saturday, and accusing Mr. Maclean of a breach of confidence, not without good grounds we believe. This letter was modest in tone but contained some phrases which few natives could have afforded to see in the light. Mr. Maclean has [illegible] Mr. Maclean called this letter "arrogant, disingenuous, and peevish" and then proceeded at length to prove the accuracy of his assertion. This he did in a manner which could only be enjoyed and appreciated by reading it. The perusing of his speech will give a good idea as to what the real English character is and will impress one that it is such [illegible] less characters as Mr. Maclean that has made England what it is. After the conclusion of what we may call the Manning debate, his brother Councillors exerted to persuade Mr. Maclean into [illegible] that he would not again give out the secrets of the confidential meetings of the Town Council. But Mr. Maclean remained stubborn, his duties as a journalist overriding every other consideration. To the [illegible] persuasive words from Mr. R. N. [illegible] "No, the only thing I can promise [illegible] when I am overruled in the matter [illegible] deciding whether the proceedings of the Council are to be considered private or public I will [illegible] the reporters. Then gentlemen who are [illegible] cuss the subject among themselves."

"LINKS WITH THE PAST."—"Septuagenarian" writes to the *Times* from South Kensington:—"In *The Times* of Tuesday you publish, under this head a letter from the Rev. Charles J. Betham, M.A., which mentions an incident in the progress of Prince Charles Stuart's army through Kendal in 1745. With the same object—that is, to interest the students of history and tradition—perhaps I may be allowed to supplement it by the following:—On the arrival of Prince Charles and his army at Derby, my grandfather, who was then 42 years of age, and owned a small property in the parish of Denby, eight miles to the north of Derby, was, with others, [illegible] by the Prince, in order to ascertain the feeling of the country towards his cause. Prior to his introduction, the Highlanders were paraded before these gentlemen at a place called Nook-green in which there was a large sheet of water, and the order of March being given, the Highlanders were [illegible] deep in the pool before the [illegible]. This [illegible] was intended to make a great impression—which it did. Soon after, one of the Staff, with lofty plumes [illegible] jocularly and familiarly addressed my grandfather [illegible] as an old acquaintance—of course, much to his astonishment; but when his recollection [illegible] piper who had some months before [illegible] sion among the girls at a dance [illegible] mystery was solved. Suffice it to say [illegible] the interview with the Prince [illegible] the next day he and his [illegible] the North. An incident [illegible] but not less to his [illegible] My grandfather [illegible]

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THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

We gave yesterday the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, to-day we give the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse and the Viceroy :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, in a lengthy and elaborate speech, defended the principles of the bill, and fairly joined issue with many of the grave objections raised against the measure. He, however, stated that he had explained to the Council at Simla, that he could only deal with the general principles of the bill. Its numerous details, and the special character of the subject, required a more special knowledge than he possessed in that direction. He did not think to have to speak on the principles involved. But as a new view of the law has been suggested, he thought it necessary to declare what the law really was. He thought it moreover incumbent on them to recapitulate the views on which the Council had acted, as well as to point out from what source any new light had reached them. The hon'ble gentleman here read from the report of the Council of August, 1873, the hon'ble Sir C. S. Ellis's speech, at considerable length. From that he deduced there were two reasons for the introduction of the measure. The first that civil officers were not able to distinguish on these special questions so well as revenue officers; and the second was to reduce the amount of litigation prevailing on these particular questions. The hon'ble gentleman referred to the animated discussions which had taken place in Bombay regarding this bill. He also said that it was only since October last that any hint had been thrown out, that they were proceeding on any mistaken view of the law, and it was therefore contended we should leave unaltered a most objectionable state of the law. In December last the High Court of Bombay came to deliver judgment on a revenue case, and intimated an opinion that the Government was wrong as to its views regarding this measure, and they quoted earlier passages of regulations as to fixing assessments, as to collectors' decisions, and Civil Court appeals. There was a pretty full account of this judgment on the regulations, and the hon'ble gentleman read it with considerable satisfaction as a most complete justification of the provisions of this bill. Mr. Hobhouse referred to the various memorials on the subject of the bill. He said that if the Government did not alter the law it was evident they had a formidable controversy before them, and it was his belief they had taken a right view of the regulation. As to the judges and their opinions no hint had reached the Government. It was only on the Canara case they had come across a Sir B. Ellis's Bill.

He had never seen a copy of the judgment in that case, nor had any instructions reached them regarding it.

The learned gentleman spoke on the subject of judicial and extra-judicial opinions, and said those of the judges were of an extra-judicial character. They were simply answers to his own speech in the Council as the points were not before the judges.

Mr. Hobhouse next referred to the numerous criticisms on the bill, and the extraordinary vehemence of personal feeling with which they were characterised. They were now told they were proceeding in violation of all principles of jurisprudence. He wished they had pointed out what principles of jurisprudence they were violating. He spoke of the power of reference to Civil Courts in the bill, and that it was the duty of the revenue officers to sift every case to the bottom. In conclusion, the hon'ble gentleman thought the objectors to the bill should point to another part of the country where suits from exemption do prevail. He then referred to the exaggerated statements as to the desire of Government to protect the revenue officers. As to exemption, they said let a court of law decide in certain cases. It was untrue to say they were hostile to Civil Courts. They had given the Bombay Civil Courts large powers, which other courts do not possess.

He recommended the bill to the Council as a necessary and good measure.

His Excellency the President said—I wish to make one or two observations on this bill. The first is that our hon'ble colleague, Mr. Hope, in the remarks which he has addressed to the Council, very properly declined to dwell upon certain observations which have been made on the subject of his own connection with the bill. I wish in justice to him, however, to express my own feeling upon the matter. I entirely agree with my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, in regretting that this bill should have excited a kind of personal feeling on the other side of India, and I still more regret that, in certain quarters, observations have been made with regard to our hon'ble colleague, Mr. Hope, which I consider altogether unjustifiable.

As regards Mr. Hope's connection with this bill, it must be recollected that the bill was originally brought before the Council at the instance of the Government of Bombay, by our late hon'ble colleague, Sir Barrow Ellis, who introduced the measure to the Council, and supported it with that knowledge of the revenue affairs of the Bombay Presidency which he possesses in a greater degree perhaps than any other man. After Sir Barrow Ellis left the Council, Mr. Hope gave his assistance on the Select Committee, and on several occasions when the bill has been discussed, he has always been ready to consider with impartiality all reasonable objections urged against the bill, and we are greatly indebted to him for his assistance in the consideration which this Council has given to the bill. Mr. Hope's connection with the Kabilpur case, tried by the High Court of Bombay, has been alluded to by one of the members of the Government of Bombay. Upon that matter Mr. Hope has, in the proceedings before the Council, made some observations to which I wish to give greater prominence by reading them now, as I think they are perfectly proper and right. Mr. Hope says that the Kabilpur case is one "requiring an enormous amount of technical knowledge of accounts, tenures, and past revenue history for some two hundred years; that a series of experienced revenue officers—1st Assistant Collectors, two different Collectors, Revenue Commissioner, Chief Secretary and Revenue Member of Council, the latter advised by the Legal Remembrancer, and a Judicial Officer on special duty,—took one view of it, and that the District Judge and a Bench of the High Court, consisting of the Barrister-Chief-Justice and a Civilian who entered the judicial department, when he had been eighteen months in the country and is totally ignorant of revenue matters, took another view of it."

That statement shows that the observations made by a member of the Government of Bombay reflect, (if a difference of opinion on so complicated a case can rightly be considered to be subject of blame at all) as much upon his own colleagues, and upon the constituted advisers of the Government of Bombay, in revenue matters, as upon Mr. Hope in the performance of his duty as Collector of Surat. Mr. Hope, however, has very properly explained, that his own personal concern in the Kabilpur case is immaterial to the issue which is before the Council. The bill must be considered on its merits, and its merits alone, and the question of its merits, so far as regards its principal features, has been so exhaustively dealt with by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, on the present occasion that it leaves but little for me to say. The bill was originally introduced in consequence of the existence of a certain Regulation—No. XVII of 1827—which extended to a part of the Bombay Presidency. The 9th section of that Regulation runs as follows:—"The Collectors decision upon any question arising out of the provisions of the preceding sections" (which refer to the assessment of the land revenue) "shall, in the first instance, be obeyed and acted upon as the rule. But if any person should deem himself aggrieved by any such decision, he may either present to the Collector a petition addressed to Government, praying for redress or may file an action against the Collector in the Civil Court under the ordinary rules, or he may pursue both methods at the same time."

It was the opinion of the Government of Bombay, of Sir Barrow Ellis, and of every one, so far as I am aware, who until recently has expressed an opinion upon the construction of this Regulation that under it all matters connected with the assessment of the land revenue in that part of the Bombay Presidency, over which the Regulation extended might be brought before the Civil Courts. That opinion was confirmed, as has been shown by Mr. Hobhouse by cases, in which various questions relating to the assessment of the land revenue were actually brought before the Civil Courts. No doubt the Courts have dealt with such suits very wisely, and have held that the plaintiff had no case for relief, when all he could show was that of two courses fairly open to the Collector, he had followed the one which the plaintiff did not think right; but this seems to me to be quite a different thing from a refusal to entertain such suits at all. It was held by the Bombay Government, and by the Government of India, that it might occasion very great inconvenience and embarrassment if this jurisdiction was maintained, and a bill was, therefore, introduced for the purpose of preventing the Civil Courts from dealing with those particular matters connected with the assessment of the land revenue, with which the learned judges could hardly have sufficient practical knowledge to deal satisfactorily, and which are not dealt with by the Civil Courts in other parts of India the most important matters being "the amount or incidence of any assessment of land "revenue," the mode of assessment, or the principle on which such assessment, is fixed," and "the validity or effect of the notification of survey or settlement, or of any notification determining the period of settlement"—this class of cases being placed under head "b" of clause 4 of the bill now before the Council. It appeared to the Government of India that if the law, as we understood it, remained as it was, the whole assessment of the land revenue of a district might be brought before the Civil Courts to the great embarrassment of the Government and of all parties concerned. The other principal class of cases which are excluded from the Civil Courts are—"claims against Government—to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land revenue or to receive payments charged on or payable out of the land revenue." During the two and a half years that this bill has been under consideration, great pains have been taken to provide that all such questions of right connected with these claims, as are properly cognisable by the Civil Courts should be admitted for trial in those courts; and I believe that members of the Council will be satisfied with the provisos contained in the latter part of the 4th clause of the bill, which expressly reserves to the Civil Courts cognizance of claims for exemption from land revenue of the kinds specified—in fact the Council have taken every pains to admit to the Civil Courts all cases in which it is right and desirable that they should possess jurisdiction, and to combine the jurisdiction of the revenue authorities—which jurisdiction I may observe is substantially analogous to the jurisdiction given to officers connected with the revenue in England in certain cases—to those practical questions which such officers alone are the best able to decide.

That is the shape in which the bill now stands.

In respect to the extra-judicial opinion which has been given by the High Court of Bombay, upon the construction of Regulation XVII of 1827, I so entirely concur with every thing which has fallen from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, that I would only say that if the opinion of the High Court be right, it affords strong argument in favour of the most important portion of the bill which the Council are now asked to pass, because, as I understand it, the construction put upon the Regulation by the High Court would confine the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts very much in the same manner as is done by section 4 (b) of this bill. But I must express my entire concurrence with Mr. Hobhouse that this construction of the Regulation is contrary to its plain language. So far as I can understand the argument used by the learned judges they have restricted that language by a distributive construction which the context apparently does not warrant, and this interpretation is to my mind so doubtful, that I think it most desirable to do what is proposed to be done by this bill, namely, to make the meaning of this regulation perfectly clear by a distinct enactment of the Legislature.

If, therefore, members of the Council agree, as I do, with the opinion of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, upon this matter, namely, that it will not be safe to leave the law in a state of doubt, which I believe would be the case if we do not proceed with this bill, and if they are satisfied that every pains have been taken to admit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in these matters, wherever it can properly be exercised, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that they will do well to pass the bill into law.

The bill was then passed.

The Council then adjourned.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE NATIONAL TRAINING TO ARMS.

The army at home and in the Colonies (excluding India) is now 4,000 below its proper strength, even on a reduced peace establishment. The Artillery are 1,200 short in gunners, consequently in big and powerful men. They can get as many dwarfish drivers as they please. The Guards again, tall men of large chest measurement, are 420 short; or nearly the strength of a battalion of the line, out of a small peace establishment of 5,250.* Though the past winter has been one of exceptional depression in the coal and iron trades, and slackness of business generally, when it might naturally be expected that as in former similar cases, recruits would come forward briskly, the report of the Inspector-General *shows a falling off of nearly 2,000 in recruits alone, as compared with last year.*

What further is wanted to prove that the sufficient supply of moderately powerful men is already exhausted, even before the coming drain of the Reserve scheme has begun to tell? Does anybody suppose this state of things will improve? It is to be devoutly hoped not, for it simply means that the country is so rich and prosperous, that the labour of big men, of good constitution and decent character, can command its own, and an ever increasing price. This is highly satisfactory to the political economist, but it is madness and distraction to the economical army reformer. And it can't improve; but must get worse. There is manifestly no elasticity in the system; no vitality, much less any steady flow of men that would give any large margin to come and go upon.

We are 4,000 below the established strength now; reduced age and reduced physique notwithstanding. We shall be many thousands short, as soon as the draught to the Reserve begins in 1877. Evidently on the first strain of war the supply of men would collapse altogether. It is better that we should acknowledge the truth now, when it may be remedied, than four or five years hence, when it may be fatally too late.

Let us look at the question of physique again, for a moment, from the point of view of the real test of armies, namely, the marching power of their infantry. It has been my lot to see something of hard marching in my time. On the 16th July, 1857, at my father's battle of Cawnpore, where he beat the Nana in the full flush of his treacherous triumph over the luckless but heroic handful who defended Wheeler's entrenchment, the test put upon our force was not so much one of fighting as of marching power.

The men who saved India that day, the eight hundred grand tough old soldiers of the 78th Highlanders 64th and 84th regiments, and 1st Madras Fusiliers, represented 1,400 who paraded for the march that morning. Between 3 A. M. and 7 P. M. they marched that day twenty-six miles under a frightful sun, and fought hard for four hours afterwards. They had, moreover, come a hundred miles in the five previous days, with one halt to destroy Futtehpore town, always under the July sun of Central India. Moreover to add to the immense physical strain, from causes beyond control in that rapid advance, and in spite of the utmost efforts of the Commissariat officers, most of the men had had no regular meat meal for over forty-eight hours. The meat killed for them on the 14th of July had become putrid, from the intense heat, before it could be issued. On the 15th they fought twice, and got to their halting ground at dark; and in consequence of the stoppage of the bridge over the Pandoo just behind them most of the men were asleep, dead beat, before the hard ration of bullock-beef could be brought over and issued to them. Being left uncooked, it was spoilt again by the tremendous heat before daylight, and the men threw it away in disgust. The tinned meats and preserved rations that have saved many an over-marched soldier's life in later wars, by coming at the very nick of time, were not known in those days. They got nothing but biscuit that night, and only a little more biscuit and some porter at the short halt, before they went into action on the 16th.

A greater test of bodily endurance and toughness probably never was [illegible] was lucky there was no large admixture [illegible] short-service striplings there, but all [illegible] bearded men thirty years old and more. At the close of that memorable day, of the 16th of July, as darkness fell just as the last of the enemy's guns was wrested from them, we had not eight hundred men, all told, left in line. In spite of almost superhuman efforts, the rest had either straggled, fallen to the rear exhausted (in which case many were cut up by the rebel cavalry), were detached guarding baggage and captured guns, or were killed or wounded. We had not a single gun in line; the draught-bullocks, exhausted even more than the men, were stuck fast in a ploughed field a mile behind. At that moment the fate of British India hung in the balance. It hung on the strength and endurance—the marching power in fact—of those eight hundred well-proved soldiers, the sturdy remains of half as many more who could not keep up. Three of the regiments were fortunately composed of men averaging twelve years' service, and seasoned, not weakened, by an average residence of about eight years in India. Those three regiments had each from 220 to 250 men in line. The fourth regiment, largely composed of recruits, of equally high spirit certainly, and who displayed repeatedly a temper and dash never surpassed in war, had barely 120 men to the front. The rest, poor lads! though they staggered on till they were nearly blind with exhaustion, nerved by the hope of saving their countrywomen and children, simply could not keep up. They had either to be left with the baggage, or dropped by the road-side. I say nothing of moral endurance or of courage; they are the natural inheritance of our whole race, mature men and fledglings alike; but I do say unhesitatingly that the "staying" power of those eight hundred tried old soldiers held India for England that day. At the decisive moment the rush with the bayonet, and that alone, did the work, and those eight hundred tough old soldiers carried all before them without a check.

But if even one-third of those 1,400 men we mustered that day had been of the average quality, age, strength, and size of more than half of each of our present Aldershot battalions, I fear much the result would have been widely different. Their hearts would have been just as big, but more than half of them would have been simply not equal to the continued physical effort of so tremendous a strain.

Let me call to mind again what I saw in France in the last week of August, 1870. The First and Second German armies united under Prince Frederick Charles were holding Bazaine locked fast up in Metz. Their Third army, under the Crown Prince of Prussia, and their Fourth army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, both under the immediate command of the Emperor himself, were passing on towards Chalons, expecting to meet MacMahon at bay there. I was some miles behind their centre; for the first time in my life a peaceful spectator in war, trying to do a little for the cause of humanity by carrying the noble succours of the English Red Cross Society where they were most wanted, to the wounded of both nations alike; therefore utterly neutral, but still, as a soldier, not unobservant of the interesting moves of the great game going on around. On the evening of the 25th of August the great body of German cavalry 120 squadrons, which had been pushed on to reconnoitre Chalons, sent back word to the Emperor's head-quarters at Bar-le-due that MacMahon had given them all the slip; that, with a start of more than four days he was hastening northwards, endeavouring, partly by railway and partly by road, to get past the Germans by Rheims, Rethel, Chene-Populeux, and Montmedy, to the relief of Bazaine. Here came again a fair trial of sheer marching power. The French had seven clear days at their disposal to cover 105 miles in. The Germans, from pressing hitherto due west, had not only in that one night to turn all their seven corps, division by division, over an extended front of forty-five miles, into a new direction due north; but then the arduous task lay before them by marching not less than twenty-seven miles a-day for some divisions, and over twenty miles a-day for the nearer ones, to endeavour to overtake MacMahon near Stonne or Mouzon, and cut in between him and Metz.

This was to be done by sheer marching: leg-power, and that alone. Not an inch of it could be aided by rail. It was the most interesting military study I ever saw. All the world reads the story now, as it is unfolded, bit by bit, in the truthful, matter-of-fact, yet graphic pages of the seventh volume of the German Official War Narrative. We know the result: how the French failed to make more than 67 miles in seven days; how the Germans, under every disadvantage, by mere endurance, did their 25 to 27, and even 29 miles a-day, cut in before the French, and not only anticipated them long before reaching Metz, but, by rapidity of movement alone, forced them to abandon Bazaine to his fate, and to turn back North to that hopeless rat trap at Sedan. Once hemmed in there the end was a foregone conclusion. Escape from that circle of crushing artillery fire was hopeless. There on the 1st of September the French Empire was drowned in blood, the victim of military maladministration and of false confidence in an unsound system.

But not the less was the immediate cause of that catastrophe the inertness and lowered marching power of their dispirited and over-weighted infantry recruited under a system of substitution, that left it only the physical dregs of a great people, instead of the flower of its warlike strength. Let us ponder the lesson in time. Four years hence, just about the time the Eastern pear is ripe for plucking, according to the calculation that keeps Russia wisely and warily inactive now, the moral may be studied too late.

I have quoted these instances of tests of endurance and power, because they suggest to my mind this grave consideration. Are our Infantry, as they stand at present and as the system now existing promises to make the bulk of them four years hence, equal to the high standard we require? Are they up to the level of what our old soldiers in India did in 1857? or to the level of what the Germans did in 1870? In my judgment, which may be fallacious, but is certainly unbiassed, there is but one answer. Most decidedly and emphatically not.

Our race has in no whit deteriorated. It has notoriously improved, in every class of life. The tall stalwart men we want are to be seen everywhere, except where they are most wanted—in the ranks of our army.

This simply means that our army system is no longer in harmony with the national development in all other respects, but has fallen behind it. To bring the two together again we must devise new means, by adapting our new social circumstances to the old, unalterable military principles. Let our army be once more recruited, under similar circumstances, to the men who conquered, despite of climate and hardship, in 1857; who were enlisted, be it recollected, in 1847-48, at the time when the distress in Ireland brought the pick of her agricultural class into the ranks. Or let them, by an improvement of our present system—by increased inducements, in fact—be drawn once more from even the middle strata instead of the very poorest, physically, of our working population, and we need not fear comparison with any army in Europe. We should be able again to march with any nation in the world. And it cannot be too often repeated even at the risk of wearisome reiteration: henceforth, more than ever, marching power means success in war.

I feel bound to explain why I hold this unfavourable opinion of a large part of our Infantry. I took the greatest pains to get at the exact truth last year at the summer manoeuvres. Besides following the movements of the troops, closely, from week to week, noting the effective of each regiment and the numbers that "fell out," I made it especially my business to be present at the last day's march in on the 22nd of July and found myself that day usefully employed in closely observing every Infantry soldier of the force at Aldershot, as they came into camp at the conclusion of the month's manoeuvres. There could not have been a better test, in peace time. The troops had lived in almost incessant wet for a fortnight; the last week but one had been so bad, that they could scarcely lie down at night. On the other hand, they had been excellently fed; had had regular hours, long rests, a splendid climate, and no protracted night work. I watched every man of the Infantry closely as they came swinging in with an elastic step, at the end of their 22-mile march that day, in full marching order. Their appearance was admirable; the cheerfulness under discomfort, the light-heartedness and good-nature, the excellent feeling manifest between officers and men, made me, as an Englishman and a soldier, proud of the temper of that force. As a good judge said that day, "These lads would take a lot of beating." But when I pictured to myself how these boys would have stood the hard grinding, short feeding, constant alternate drenching and roasting of the summer of 1857, during the Indian mutiny; the tedious dark night marches, and long fasts, and blazing sun, I could not but feel that it was well they were not so tested. There was no more comparison between them and the hardy veterans of 1857, than there is between a school boy and a full-grown navvy. Nor could I think of them for one moment as equal, physically, to the hard wiry Bavarians, or the sturdy, broad-shouldered Pomeranians and Brandenbergers whom I saw march the French down in 1870. The contrast was nothing less than painful. About a third of them had, in sporting phrase, "had enough." A little more strain, and they would have broken down.

This, then, sums up the whole case against them. For such work as the intense strain of the Indian mutiny, or the hard marching the Germans went through in the last ten days of August, 1870, one-third of our infantry, at least, would be "now here" in a fortnight. They may be nice growing lads, but they are emphatically not the stuff that successful campaigning armies are made of.

Let us not deceive ourselves. The stuff we have in the ranks of our infantry is fairly good; it has improved perceptibly in the last eighteen months; it is perhaps equal to the ordinary contingencies of war. But it is decidedly *not* fit to represent the English nation worthily side by side with continental armies;—it is decidedly *not* equal to any extraordinary emergency, and it is as decidedly not likely to improve under the present conditions of our service. The changes of 1870 have wrought wonders comparatively; but they will not produce the results expected of them, either now or four years hence; not because they were faulty in themselves, but because they have been since outmatched and outstripped by forces of steadily increasing intensity, telling on the recruiting question, and which will continue to tell upon it, heavier and heavier day by day, in the future. The sooner we realise this hard fact the better for the nation.—*Sir H. Havelock, Bart., M.P., in the Fortnightly Review.*

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* So much is the labour of big men like the Guards in demand, that I am told it is an ordinary practice for employers to pay the money to purchase their discharges, even without any guarantee that they will remain with them.

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT.

(Saturday Review.)

The Indian Tariff Act of last summer has brought deserved rebuke on its authors, but unfortunately the blame has not been dealt out with sufficient discrimination. Lord Northbrook and his Council committed two signal errors, and both have been properly rebuked by the Secretary of State. But, to all appearance, it was not the fact that they were wrong on two points that aroused Lord Salisbury's displeasure, so much as their omission to commit a third blunder. If they had repealed the import duty on manufactured cottons they might perhaps have compressed the work of legislation into a single day, and retained the import duty on raw cotton, and yet have escaped with, at all events, a very much milder censure than has now been administered. It must be conceded that the manner in which the Tariff Act was passed was utterly indefensible. The imposition of new duties and the reduction or abolition of old ones ought never to have been effected at Simla, where the Legislative Council was unable to ascertain the opinions of the native and commercial members on matters so nearly affecting the interests which they severally represent. Lord Northbrook's defence of the introduction of the Bill without notice, and of the passing of it without even a night's reflection, is strangely inconclusive. Indeed he scarcely seems aware that either the haste which characterized the whole proceeding, or the absence of the members who may be presumed to be specially qualified to take part in the discussion, is a matter that calls for explanation. He is only concerned to show that the measure was sufficiently urgent to justify him in excepting it from the Secretary of State's directions that all Bills shall be sent home for consideration before being submitted to the Legislative Council. Inasmuch, however, as he makes out no proper case for his action in this respect, he had probably no better defence to offer on the points which he leaves unnoticed. Still, Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 11th of November, 1875, would hardly have been so severe if the matter of the Tariff Act had not displeased him at least as much as the manner in which it was passed. The latter question is disposed of in a few sarcastic sentences; the argument of the despatch is reserved for the former. Lord Salisbury's sarcasm is, we think, happier than his reasoning. The case for the retention of the import duty on manufactured cottons is not overthrown by objections which seem founded rather on the unpopularity of the duty in Lancashire than on its inexpediency in India. No one contends that an import duty on manufactured cottons is in itself a blessing; indeed, if Customs duties ever are blessings, they are remarkably well disguised. All that has been urged in defence of it is that, India being a very poor country, it is necessary, if any considerable part of its revenue is to be raised from Customs duties, to tax a large number of articles; that Customs duties cannot be limited to articles which are not produced in India, since every imported commodity, except wine and some kinds of spirits, could be grown if there were a sufficient inducement; and that in a Customs tariff which, for this reason, wears an unavoidable air of Protection, the duty on manufactured cottons has some special recommendations. These recommendations are, that it is very little felt; that it helps to foster the early stages of a manufacture for which parts of India are very well suited, and the establishment of which will do a real service to the Indian people; and that no one has been able to propose a less objectionable, or even an equally unobjectionable, tax in its place. The fact is, we believe, that the rise of this new industry was due in the first instance to the ill-regulated desire of certain Lancashire manufacturers to have a monopoly, not only of supplying India with cotton goods, but of supplying India with bad cotton goods. If the quality of the goods sent from Manchester had been maintained, it might never have occurred to native merchants that cotton grown in India might be turned into calico without being taken to England for that purpose. A new industry thus grew up which by and by suggested to Indian financiers a new mode of raising money; and the fact that a Customs duty on imported cotton goods might incidentally benefit the struggling Indian manufacturer was in their eyes not a disadvantage.

Lord Salisbury does not deny that, in the present state of Indian finances, no material reduction of Indian taxation is possible; and, while condemning Lord Northbrook's policy in relation to the duty on cotton goods, he concedes the paramount importance of guarding the Indian Treasury from financial embarrassment. But he leaves the Viceroy no option as to the mode in which the duty is ultimately to be dealt with. Its entire removal, he says, should "not be adjourned for an indefinite period, but provision should be made for it within a fixed term of years." A duty which must be removed by a given date is usually best removed as early as possible. The circumstances of India are not likely to change in such a way as to develop sources of revenue at present undreamed of. The materials out of which the Indian Finance Minister will have to form the Budget of 1880 are probably much the same as those out of which he formed the Budget of 1875. Consequently Lord Salisbury's direction is virtually a decree that the duty on cotton goods shall be abolished. The reasons which he gives for this decision are mainly two—that the maintenance of any duty tending to operate as a protective duty in favour of a native manufacture is inconsistent with a policy which "it is not open to Her Majesty's Government to allow to be set aside without special cause in any part of the Empire under their direct control;" and that the duty on cotton goods in particular "offers a false encouragement to the Indian manufacturer, which tends to divert him from the efforts by which his success can alone permanently be secured, and places two manufacturing communities upon whose well-being the prosperity of the Empire largely depends in a position not only of competition, but of political hostility to one another." As regards the first of these arguments, Lord Salisbury is forced to admit that financial exigency may be a just ground for maintaining even an incidentally protective duty; but he hints that Lord Northbrook has precluded himself from using this argument by reducing the tariff on other imported articles from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent. When the Indian Government were in possession of resources available for the reduction of import duties generally, the opportunity ought to have been used for reducing this particular import duty, with a view to its ultimate abolition. The motive which led the Indian Government to reduce the remaining import duties to the level at which the duties on manufactured cottons had previously stood, was probably the hope that the change might ultimately lead to increased consumption, and by that means to an increased revenue; and from the point of view of Indian finance this seems a better policy than affecting an exceptional reduction in a particular class of imports. If no complaints had been heard from Manchester, it would hardly have occurred to a Secretary of State to blame a Viceroy for not reducing the duty on cotton goods below 5 per cent. and keeping the duty on every other import above 5 per cent. As regards the second reason, the native manufacturer may surely be left to take care of himself. If he is so stupid as to think that the imposition of a 5 per cent. import duty is all that is needed to give him the command of the Indian Market, he must take the consequences. It is not the Indian manufacturer, but the Indian treasury and the Indian taxpayer, that have the first claim on the Government. If a tax which brings in nearly a million a year, and is neither burdensome to the consumer nor costly in collection, is to be abandoned merely to promote the commercial education of a particular class, it is plain that we have not got out of the vicious circle of Protection. Though we no longer tax the community to fill the manufacturer's pocket, we go on taxing it to improve the manufacturer's intelligence. It is to be regretted that the Secretary of State should be even supposed to have had Lancashire rather than England in his mind when overruling the financial policy of the Viceroy, just at the time when he is insisting on having earlier and more detailed information as to the proposed course of Indian legislation. But a change in the relations between the two Governments is too important a question to be entered upon at the end of an article.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—Mar. 11.

Leap Year Reading of an Old Proverb.—*La femme propose, Dieu dispose.*

Crack!—Reports of the Martini-Henry Rifle have been presented to Parliament. The most conclusive report is the Rifle's own.

ADMIRALTY MAXIM.

(As Translated by the Right Hon. W. H.)

Fiat Justitia (?), ruat cœlum. "Let justice be done though Evans come to grief."

CIVIL SERVICE STORES.

"What can we do for you, Madam? Royal Commission?—Select Committee?—Papers?—Careful Consideration?—Official Inquiry? Anything to oblige!"

A POINT UNSETTLED IN HISTORY.

Lucy (to her elder sister, who has just been relating a thrilling episode in the life of William Tell). "And was the little boy allowed to eat the apple afterwards?"

FAIRLY WALKED OFF HIS FEET.

Mrs. Malaprop writes to sympathise with poor Payson Weston on his great walking feet having come off! She doesn't wonder at it, considering the awful amount of work they have had.

NOTICE.

As the recent discussion about Crossed Cheques has produced a state of anxious agitation, difficult to describe, among several nervous elderly ladies and amiable clergymen, it is requested that all Cheques, about which there may be any hesitation as to their immediate destiny, be made payable to *Mr. Punch* or order, Fleet Street, without crossing of any kind.

THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

Paterfamilias (dismally, to uncle John, who has called to ask the young people to dine, and go to the "Play"). "Well, we've rather a sick house! 'Fact is, we've been rinking a good deal lately. Matilda has damaged her knee-cap; Grace has got a black eye and lost some of her Teeth; George has sprained his wrist; and Fred's in bed with a comminuted fract——"

Servant (at the Door). "Dr. Splinter, Mum!"

[Tableau!

COLLISION EXTRAORDINARY.

Collisions at sea are, as every one knows, but too common, though they usually occur when one or the other of the vessels is urging on a wild career with supreme indifference to the fate of any unlucky craft that may happen to be in the way. The disaster of the Strathclyde has taught us that broad daylight, smooth sea, and unimpeded sight of the vessel into which you are driving, are no securities against running down. But we had yet to learn that not even the fact of both ships being at anchor will prevent vessels from indulgence in their favourite pastime. In the Wrecks and Casualties report of last week we read:—

"Gravesend, Feb. 27.—The Dorothy, of Sunderland, from Newcastle for Marseilles, has returned from the Downs with damage, having been in collision with the Toivotaar (barque), Captain Lindell, from Shields for Genoa. Both vessels were at anchor at the time (midnight) in the Downs. The Toivotaar has received considerable damage to quarter, &c."

If we feel profoundly puzzled how the Franconia came to run into the Strathclyde we are still more curious to learn by what perverse capacity for mischief the Dorothy, at anchor, managed to run into the luckless Toivotaar, at anchor too. At all events, the occurrence goes far to justify Mr. Hunt's assertion that collisions "will" occur.

LOVELINESS BY LIMELIGHT.

"During the Prince of Wales's visit to Agra, the Taj Mahal was illuminated by coloured lamps and limelight, with results as little pleasing to the senses as to æsthetic sentiment. Malodorous fumes from myriads of oil lamps and Will-o'-the-Wisp illumination suggestive of a Crystal Palace firework 'set piece' on a windy night, could hardly have enhanced the native beauty of the place, or—one would think—the pleasure of the Prince."—*Our Own (indignant).*

Uxorious Shah Jehan, could you return
  To view the peerless tomb your love created,
How would your Eastern blood within you burn,
  To see that sacred shrine so desecrated!
The snowy marble must have blushed for shame.
  Better decay like Tadmor's should, with time, light
Upon that fairy dome, than it should flame
  A la Cremorne, with coloured lamps and limelight

Were Sahibs snobs that they should do this thing,
  Where the East's Marble Miracle reposes,—
A dream of "mist and moonbeams" glistening
  Amidst its clustering cypresses and roses?
A Prince's Progress has its needs, no doubt;
  Yet is there not a dash of something sad in
Thought of the lovely Taj tricked, tawdry, out,
  Like—Covent Garden, when they play *Aladdin*?

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

PAPERS TO BE READ.

Antiquaries.—"On an Ancient Venetian Mile-stone."

Asiatic.—"On the Discovery of a new variety of Chutnee."

Astronomical.—"On some Indications of Adulteration in the Milky Way."
"On Theatrical Stars."

Botanic.—"On Flowers of Speech."

Clinical.—"On Breakfast in Bed."

Entomological.—"On Black Beetles."
"On Spelling Bees.

Horticultural.—"On the Connection of Rainy Days with Flower-Shows."

Institute of British Architects.—"On Aerial Castellated Structures."

Medical and Chirurgical.—"On the Symptoms of Insanity to be detected by Dissection in the March Hare."

Mathematical.—"On 'The Loves of the Triangles.'"

Meteorological.—"[illegible] Notices of the Clerks of the Weather from the earliest period of the Weather Record."

Numismatic.—"On the French Forms of change for a Sovereign."

Pharmaceutical.—"On Money as a Drug."

New Shakspeare.—"Was Shakspeare acquainted with the first Four Rules of Arithmetic?"
"On the Traces in Shakspeare's later Plays of his Knowledge of the Semitic Languages."
"On two proposed Emendations in *Hamlet*—
a. "'Twas caviare to the General."
b. "An eye like Ma's, to threaten and command.""

Statistical.—"Tables showing the number of proposals made by Ladies to gentlemen in the Leap Years of the present century, and their results."

Zoological.—"On the Gregarious Habits of Birds of a Feather."

[Secretaries of Learned Societies will confer a favour by giving early intimation of forthcoming Papers.]

AURINKULAR CONFESSIONS.

(By witnesses examined before *Mr. Punch's* own Royal Commission.)

The Honourable Mr. Dawdle confesses he thinks Rinking rather fun than otherwise. Does not skate himself. Likes to drop in, don't you know, and look at other fellows.

Miss Aurora Gushington does not mind confessing that she dotes upon the Rink. Thinks it quite too awfully jolly. Is not very strong, and gets knocked up by dancing. Can skate for hours and hours—at least, when Charles is with her.

Captain Harduppe (unattached) skates because it's cheap. Can't afford to hunt, or to play rackets, or tennis. Rinking only costs you eighteenpence a day. Cheapest exercise there is, and never wears one's boots out as one does by walking.

Lady Shortcommons confesses, with a blush, that, as the mother of six daughters, she looks upon the Rink as quite a heavenly institution. Girls must have amusement, or they get out of sorts, and even out of temper. Now skating is so economical a way of taking exercise, and quite as fashionable as riding, which is *so* expensive. Besides, there are always some eligible young men now at the Rink, and who knows but an attachment may spring up from a premeditated tumble. Really, don't you know, a Rink is quite as suited for flirtation as a ball-room; and there's no expense incurred for bouquets or evening dresses.

Mr. Slowcoach confesses he objects to this new-fangled amusement. Thinks it quite un-English to go skating in summer-time. Seems to him like flying in the face of Nature.

Mr. Dasherton confesses he goes in for Rinking a good deal. Has averaged five hours a day for the last six months. Doesn't care much for the skating—in fact, considers it a bore. But likes meeting girls one knows, you know, and having larks and chaffing with them.

Mr. Bonesetter confesses that, professionally speaking, he much approves of this new fashion of skating upon wheels, for it has brought him several highly interesting cases. Asphalte is more dangerous to tumble on than ice; accidents, though personally pitiable, are professionally paying.

Miss Oglewell confesses she loves Rinking. Those little ducks of hats are so delightfully becoming, and a short skirt looks so well when one has pretty feet and ankles. It's really, don't you know, almost as awfully nice as valsing. Indeed, in one respect, it's nicer, for if one feels timid one needn't be ashamed of leaning upon somebody.

Captain Rattlecash thinks Rinking a good spec. He has helped to get up heaps of Rinks, and, as a promoter of course has helped himself to something handsome.

Mr. Spoonley confesses that he's awfully fond of Winking. Yes, he means to say Winking. Can't pronounce his R's well. Likes Winking better than waltzing. Comes a cwopper pwetty often. Hasn't fallen in love yet.

Miss Doldrums confesses she thinks Rinking a sadly demoralising habit, and one likely to produce a most pernicious influence upon the female character.

Mr. Adonis Wobbleby confesses, upon pressure, that although he is most brilliant in a ball-room, he does not shine on wheels. Has an uncommonly fine figure (for a fellow over forty), but rarely shows it on the Rink for fear of looking awkward.

Miss Prettipet confesses, with some shyness, that she delights in skating; that is to say, when she gets some one nice to teach her. Really, is so nervous that she dares not try alone, but can manage pretty well, if some one holds her by the hand. When one makes a slip, you know, he cannot well help squeezing it. (The last six words were spoken in so low a tone that the witness was obliged, with great reluctance, to repeat them.)

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, QUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E LONDON, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

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THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces. Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
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Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had rom Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

of prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals are at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of the productions.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
Dizziness
Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study or business
Sick Headache
Lassitude
Shortness of Breadth
Trembling of the hands and limbs
Impaired Nutrition
Mental and Physical Depression
Consumption (in its first stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY

IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES.

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New Plan of "Oriental"	Rs. 16 11 4
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New Business increasing at the rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

The "Oriental" is the most Economically managed Proprietary Life Office in India. The only Company that strictly prohibits Amalgamation, and allows Policy Holders to vote at Meetings. Funds in Government Securities only.

Intending Assurers or Investors—European or Native—are invited to compare Rates and Conditions of this Company, with those of any other Company.

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	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
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QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
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CHAIRMAN:
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In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 68·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,848,814.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered

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Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

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Household Furniture,
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Boots and Shoes,
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Preserved Provisions,
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Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

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Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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